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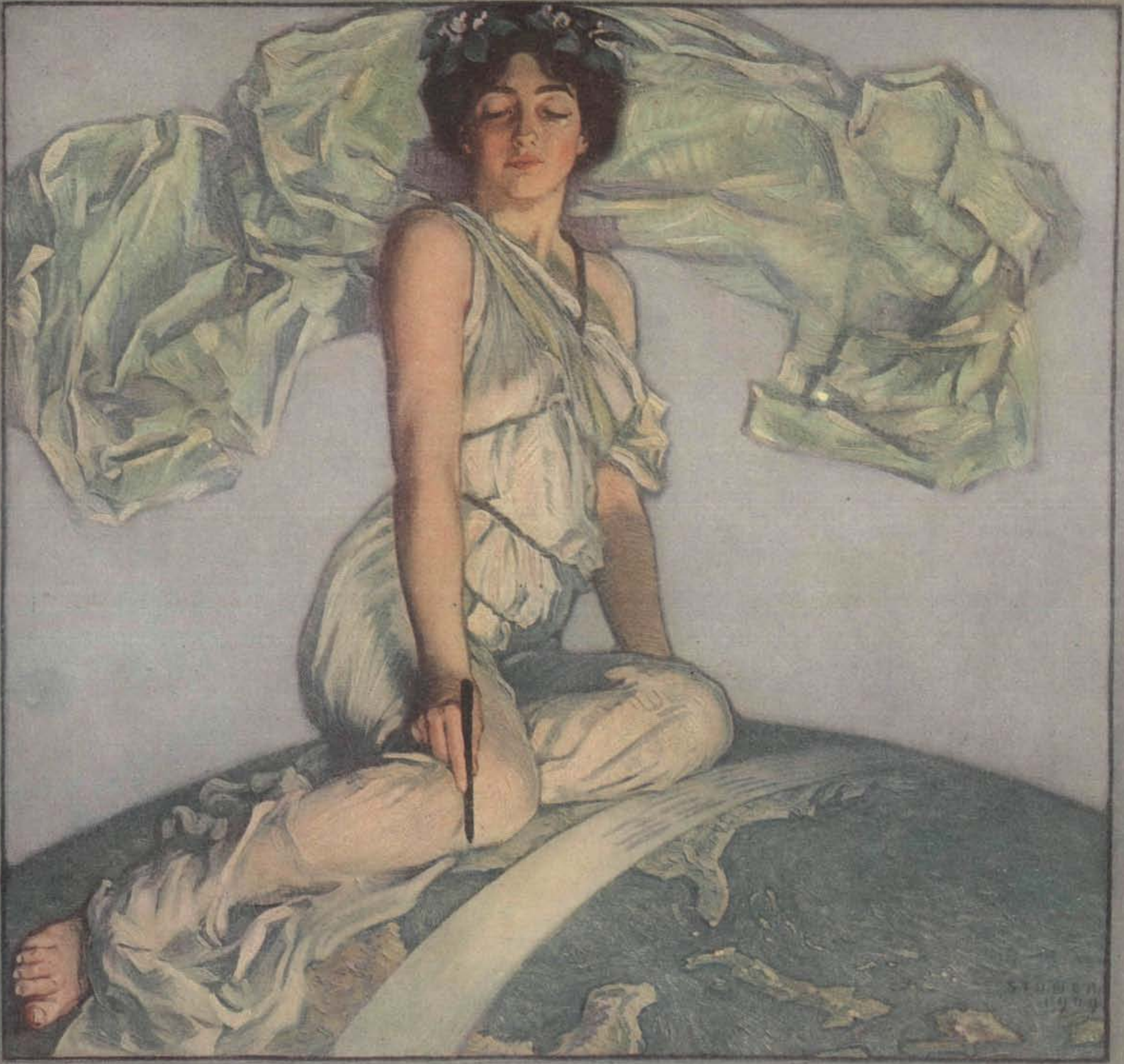

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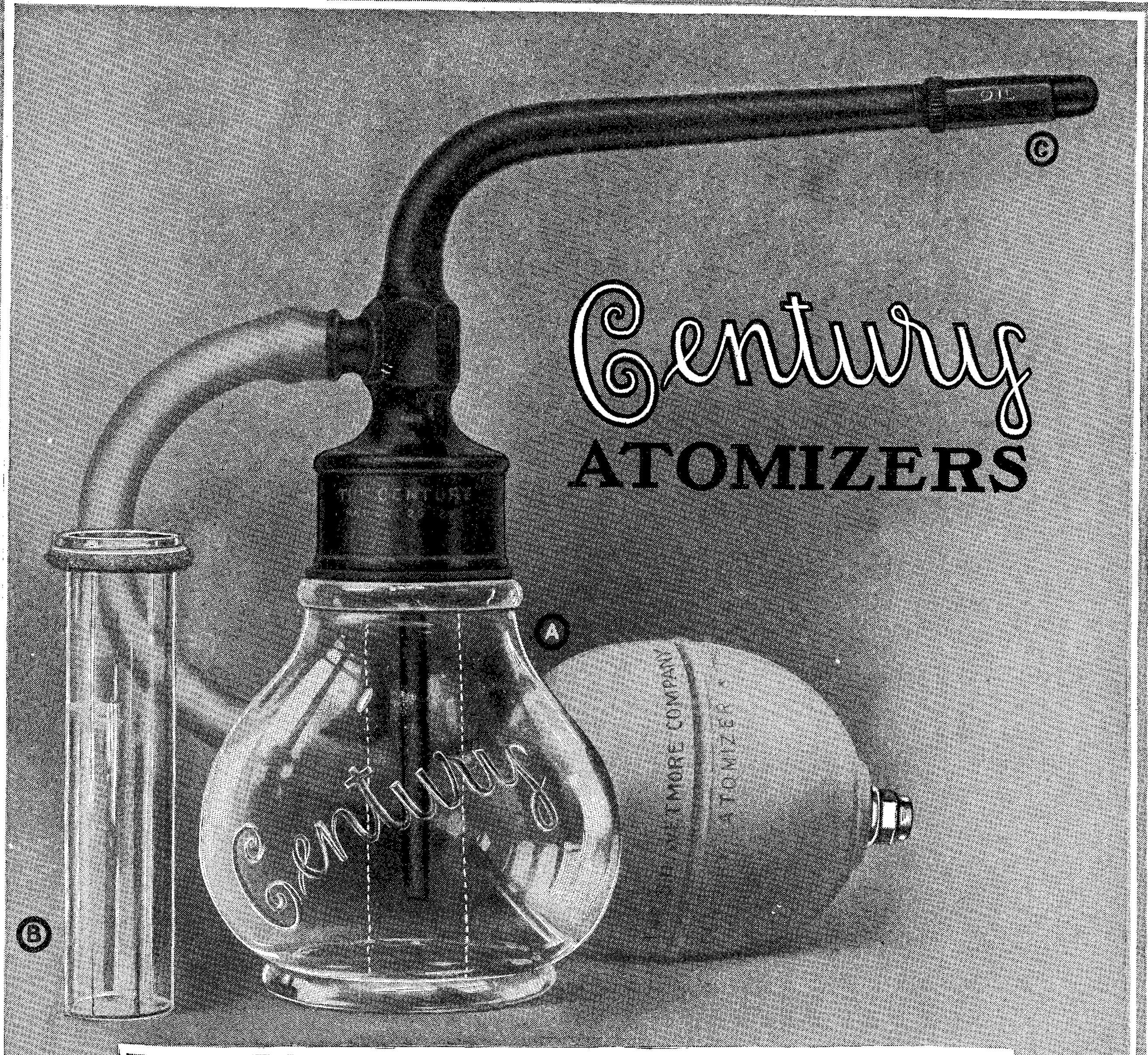

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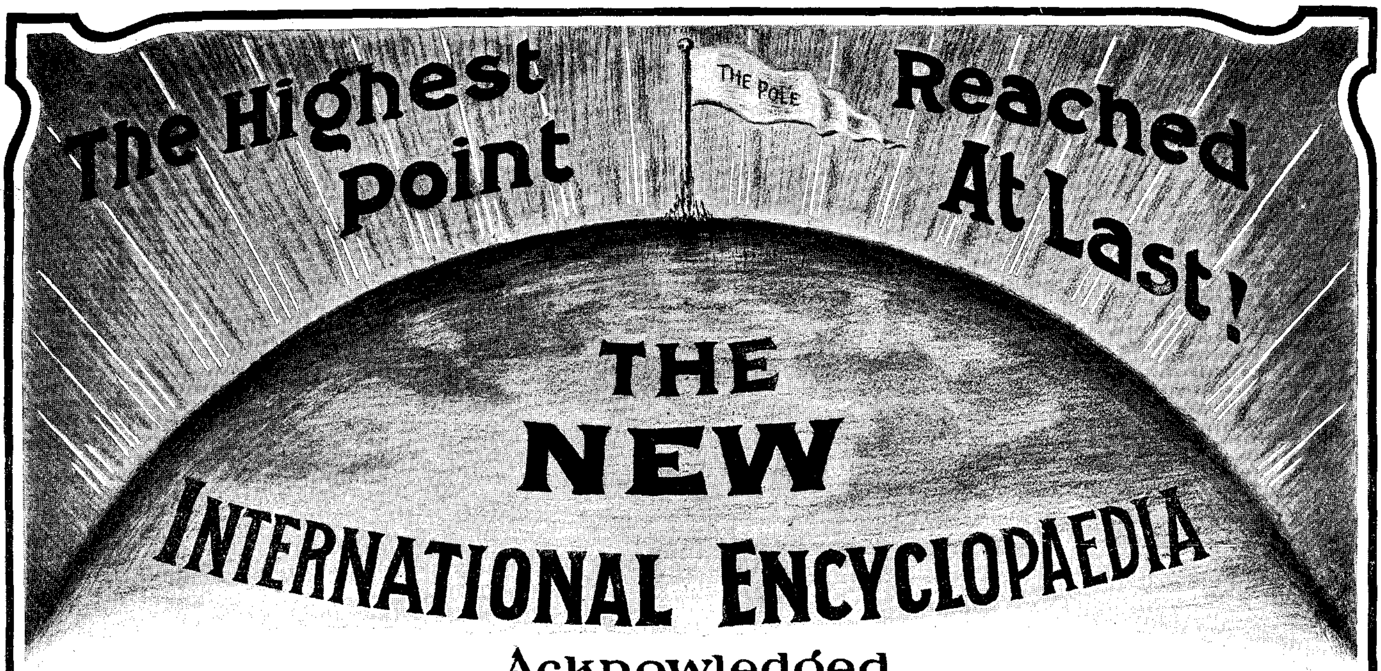

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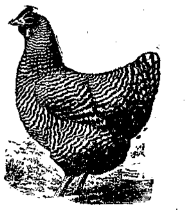

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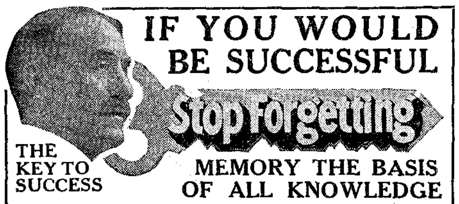

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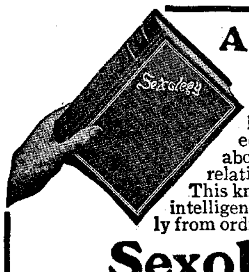

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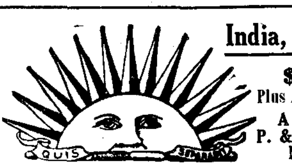

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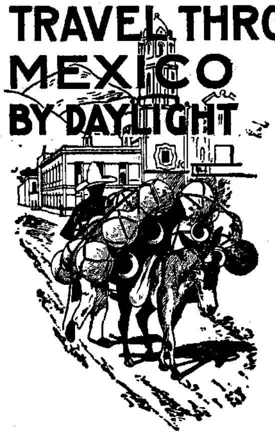

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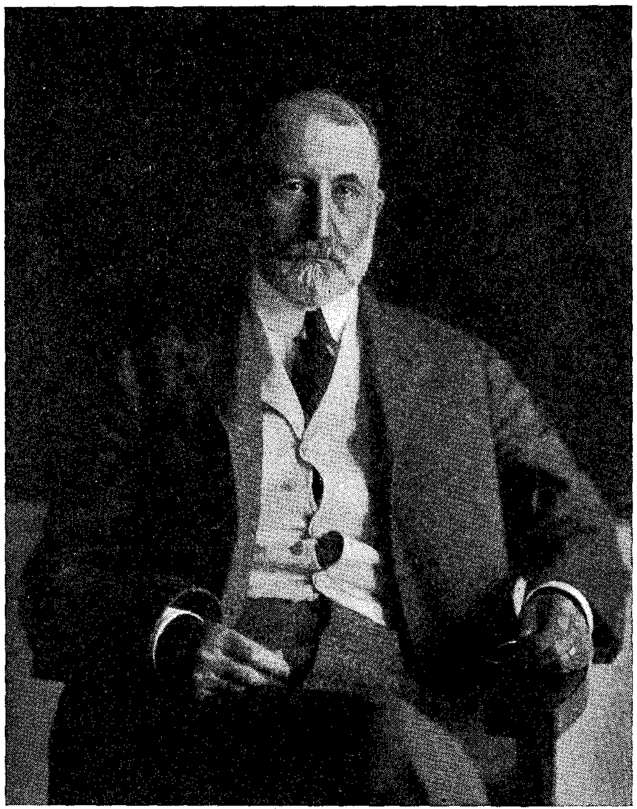
TOPICS OF THE DAY

TAMMANY'S PREDICAMENT

TAMMANY elected a Mayor, but lost a city, and the whole country is wondering what will be left of the famous Tiger after four years of exile from the public platter. "The crushing defeat of Tammany on Manhattan Island," says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "stands out as the one conspicuous lesson of Tuesday's elections over the country." The one thing that Tammany sought for was the control of the Board of Estimate, remarks the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), and the one thing it got, says the New York *Sun* (Ind.), is "a Mayor that it can not control." It loses among other offices those of District Attorney, Controller, President of the Board of Aldermen, Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Richmond, and three seats on the Supreme-Court Bench. Tammany "has been struck the worst blow in years," asserts the Washington *Times* (Ind.), and the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) remarks that if the citizens "will but press the advantage which they have gained, they ought to be able to make it practically impossible for it ever again to gain full control." "Tammany is now dead as a working proposition, and the interested mourners are wondering how she can be brought to life again," says Mr. Hearst's *Evening Journal* (Ind.), and his *American* (Ind.) rejoices that the city "has redeemed her self-respect." *The World* (Ind. Dem.) reads the result as proof that in New York the independent voter holds the balance of power and that "the day of boss dictation is past."



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THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

Judge Gaynor was relied on to pull the rest of the Tammany ticket through, but the rope broke.

The published figures of the mayoralty vote were as follows: William J. Gaynor, 250,678; Otto T. Bannard, 177,662; William R. Hearst, 153,843. "Judge Gaynor was not elected because of his own strength as a vote-getter," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "but because of the division of the anti-Tammany vote between Mr. Bannard and Mr. Hearst." He was the choice, as *The Evening Mail* (Rep.) points out, of about two voters out of five. He polled, says *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), "the Tammany vote and nothing but the Tammany vote"; and an examination of the returns tells the same story. Thus his vote differed by only a few hundred from the vote cast for the defeated Tammany candidates for Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen. While the New York papers were almost a unit in opposing Judge Gaynor's candidacy, they are all inclined to predict that he will make a better showing as a Mayor than as a candidate, and they all rejoice that he comes into his new office flanked and supported by a fusion ticket. Of the leading metropolitan dailies, only *The Press* (Rep.) and *The World* (Ind. Dem.) espoused Mr. Gaynor's cause during the campaign. Says the latter:

> "It is within the power of Judge Gaynor to effect both a political and administrative revolution in the government of New York City during the four years that he has pledged himself to serve as Mayor. No other man in public life in this country except William H. Taft has a better opportunity to make history. Not only can he influence the standards of municipal government here, but he can influence the standards of government in every other American city of importance.
>
> "In congratulating Judge Gaynor upon his election *The World* again reminds him of his pledges, his opportunity, and his responsibility."

As a result of the election Mayor Gaynor, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) points out, becomes "the most conspicuous figure in the largest city on the continent." If successful in his administration, it asks, "is it not reasonable to suppose that the Democracy will turn to him as the most available leader in the next national campaign?" A mayoralty, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind.), "can be a monument or a sepulcher." The New York *Herald* (Ind.) chooses this moment of Judge Gaynor's triumph to remind him of

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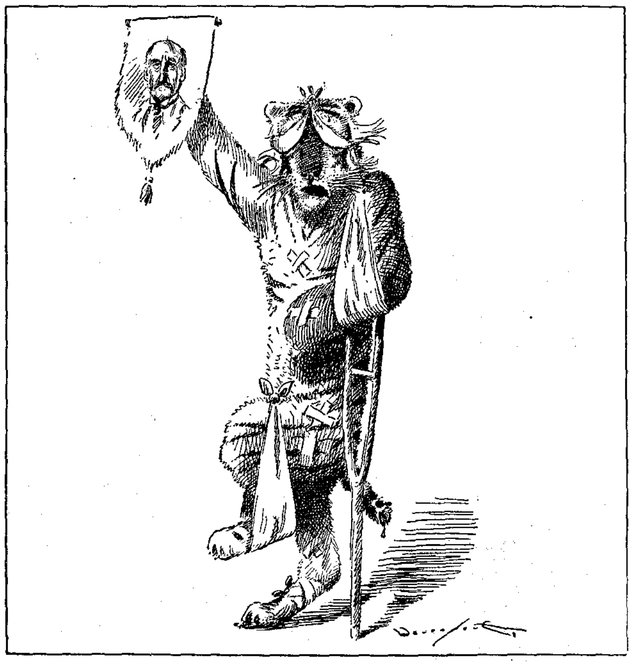
his protestations of political independence and of his promise "to lift government up here, aided by the honesty and intelligence of the people." "Mr. Gaynor will be free to choose his own associates," Mr. Murphy assures the press.

Turning again to the chorus of rejoicing over Tammany's predicament, we learn that the returns in New York administered a severe blow to the machine politician, regardless of party. So complete was the collapse of the Republican machine that "Boss" Woodruff lost his entire county ticket in Kings, "not even a coroner," as *The World* remarks, "having been saved to hold the inquest." "The election of the Mayor was a small thing as compared with the smashing of the Tammany machine and the Woodruff machine," comments *The Evening Journal.* Says *The American:*



IT WAS A GLORIOUS VIC-TO-REE!

—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*

> "The real Democrats and the real Republicans of New York have now the opportunity of the half-century to destroy the organizations that shamed them, and to establish organizations that will represent them.
>
> "The extremity of the Tammany machine is the opportunity of Democracy.
>
> "The extremity of the Woodruff machine is the Republican opportunity."

It can never be said again, declares *The Evening Post* (Ind.) that this city wallows in misgovernment unashamed:

> "There is already rumor that Murphy will be deposed; but whether Tammany is driven to seek a new boss or not, it is certain that it will be long before its insolence and greed and low cunning and indifference to the real welfare of the city will be displayed so brazenly as during the past decade. Whatever view New York may take of the Tammany to come, it has now poured out its full contempt upon the Tammany of the present.
>
> "It is not only Tammany, however, that the election should drive to searching of heart. The Republican organization comes out of the contest badly discredited. Mr. Parsons himself is compelled to admit that the showing it made yesterday was 'wretched.' It could not hold its vote any better than Tammany. Its boasted strongholds were invaded and its majorities cut to pieces."

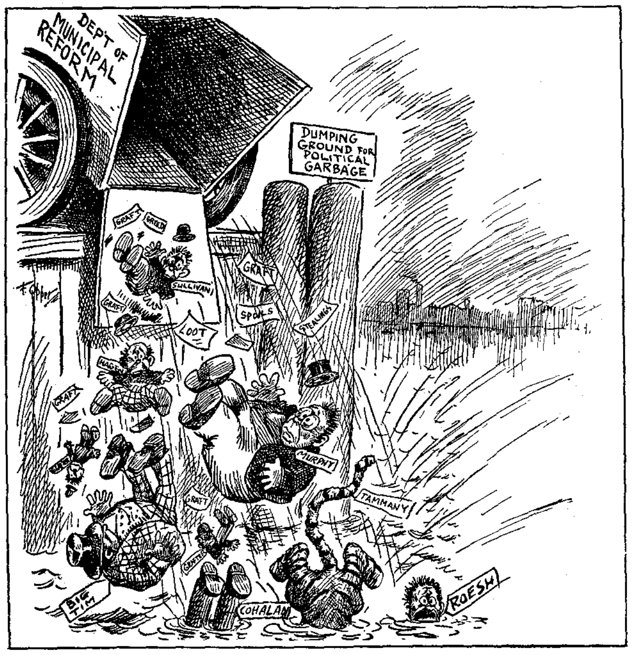
The downfall of Tammany, says *The Standard Union*, means a fresh impetus to business. To quote:

> "The gradual realization by the community that this whole system of grafting has been ended by the election of last Tuesday and that at last the people have risen in their might to crush Tammany will start business going in all directions, now hindered by fear of the blackmailers, and bring in the near future an increase of work and trade that will be of vast benefit to the whole community."

"It is a matter of congratulation," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, "that the price of New York City bonds, on the defeat of Tammany, advanced for the first time in many months."

"We are slightly disfigured but still in the ring," was the stoical comment of one Tammany official when the returns were announced, while another is quoted as saying: "A lot of folks I know of will have to go to work." Four years of political starvation stretch in dreary prospect before the Tiger, whose loss of patronage by this election is estimated by *The World* at $18,811,820. The municipal house-cleaning is expected to affect practically all office-holders who are not protected by the civil service. "So complete a disaster as that which swept the wigwam on election day never before came to the historic political organization," says the New York *Herald.* "Are the tissues of Tammany strong enough to endure four years of starvation?" asks the New York *Globe* (Rep.), which points out that "there is practically not a feed-box not padlocked." To quote further:

> "If patronage cement is gone, if there is no public plunder to bring cohesion, if Tammany is powerless for an indefinite time, either to reward or punish, will it continue to cohere? Murphy, by a whistling exercise, may attempt to keep up his courage, but his heart must be heavy. The freebooting companions of the Middle Ages broke up when their leaders were no longer able to get goods and money to divide. Can a company of modern freebooters maintain their organization when there is nothing in it?
>
> "It would be foolish to predict the extinction of Tammany. Too often has it nullified prediction of this kind in the past. Yet, it is manifest that Tammany during the next four years, unless Gaynor brings it unexpected succor, is to endure a strain it has never been called on to bear. . . . . . .
>
> "Moreover, the result of the election is such as to suggest that the present anti-Tammany majority is of a convinced and permanent kind, rather than the outgrowth of hysteria, and that there is slender chance, even after the lapse of four years, of getting power under the old terms. Tammany nominally may continue, but, with the scattering of its camp-followers and a change of its leadership, it may become as harmless, and even as helpful, as other political organizations—may lose the characteristic quality that in times past has made it Tammany and aroused against it special patriotic opposition. At least it has been made clear to the selfish that the business of picking the public pocket is not to be so easy and



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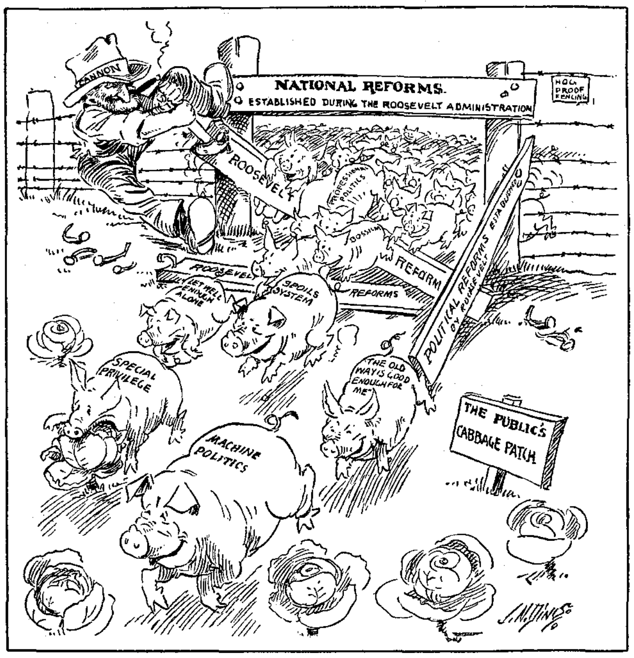
DUMPED!

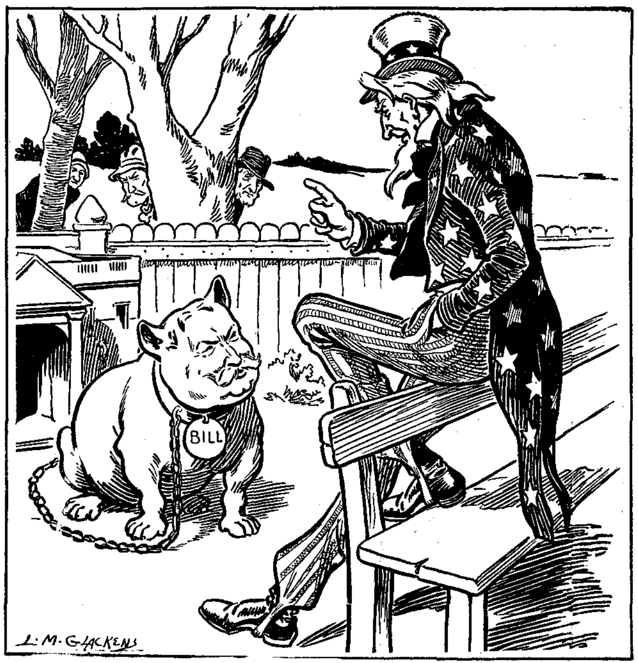
Mr. Hearst's view of it.

—Opper in the New York *American.*



BY AND BY, MAYBE, HE CAN GET THE OLD FARM BACK INTO A NORMAL AND PROSPEROUS CONDITION LIKE IT WAS BEFORE ROOSEVELT WENT AND SPOILED IT.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*



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TOO TRUSTING A NATURE.

HIS MASTER—"You're big enough an' strong enough to make an almighty good watch-dog, but we've got to break yer of that derned habit of makin' friends with anybody an' anythin'."

—Glackens in *Puck.*

ON UNCLE SAM'S FARM.

simple in the future as in the past, and once this idea takes firm hold not a few will be as careful to avoid Tammany indorsement as heretofore they have been anxious to get it."

Contrasting the present fusion victory with other Tammany overthrows, the same paper says:

> "It exceeds in importance those of either the Strong or Low years, for the officers yesterday elected are to serve, not two, but four years—a period long enough to produce results that no one may challenge. Moreover, the previous Tammany overthrows were due to particular astounding revelations and to the first heat of indignation. This time, with Tammany pretending to be decent, and heading its ticket with a man long conspicuous as an opponent of Tammany, there is more of coolness and promise of permanency in the verdict. New York now contains a large and convinced majority opposed to the essential Tammany idea that public affairs should be administered for the profit of a few persons and interests rather than for the benefit of the people as a whole. Never has there been an election in New York more calculated to inspire belief that we have emerged from the dark ages of municipal government in which organized graft gave no great popular offense."

Chief credit for this triumph of reform in New York, according to many witnesses, belongs to Mr. Hearst. "Tammany was smashed because Hearst ran," asserts the New York *Times*, which reveals a note of civic pessimism in the following sentences:

> "If Hearst had not been in the field, a very large part of the voters who gave him their suffrages would have voted for Tammany's candidates, good and bad alike, and Mr. Murphy's ticket would have been elected by majorities that would have shocked all righteous men. It is good that Tammany is smashed, but works of salvation should nevertheless go on, as the punishment was obviously not inflicted because of Tammany's vices, rather because of its blunders and of accident."

It will be remembered that Mr. Hearst's avowed purpose in accepting a nomination was to give the vote of his own personal following to the fusion ticket. These men that he indorsed were elected. "We owe much to Mr. Hearst," says Mr. Otto T. Bannard, the defeated Republican-Fusion candidate for mayor, and this tribute is echoed by the successful candidates with the exception of Mr. Gaynor. "All the decent citizens of New York City owe Mr. Hearst a debt of gratitude for the service he has rendered them," says John Purroy Mitchel, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen. "Mr. Hearst has saved the situation," asserts the new District Attorney, Charles S. Whitman. The result, says the Hartford *Times*, "leaves Mr. Hearst in a more advantageous and influential position in New York than ever before."

OTHER ELECTION RESULTS

IN spite of the fact that this is an "off year" in politics, inasmuch as no congressmen were voted for and governors were chosen in only three States, the local election results in several instances have been of more than usual interest. Except for the defeat of Maryland's Constitutional amendment to disfranchise the negroes and the significant slump in the Republican vote in Massachusetts, the municipal elections held the center of the stage. In contrast to the reform victory in New York, the returns from other cities seem to many observers to indicate a somewhat widespread reactionary tendency. Thus in San Francisco Mr. Heney, the prosecutor of Schmitz and Ruef, was defeated for District Attorney, and Mr. McCarthy was elected mayor on an anti-reform ticket. Victories are recorded for the locally dominant machine, sometimes Democratic, sometimes Republican, in Buffalo, Albany, Cincinnati, and Philadephia. Boston, on the other hand, has decided to try municipal government on a new plan which provides for nominations by petition and "the recall." Salt Lake City returned the largest anti-Mormon majority on record, while Cleveland refused to elect Tom L. Johnson mayor for a fifth term. Says the Washington *Post* (Ind.) of November 3:

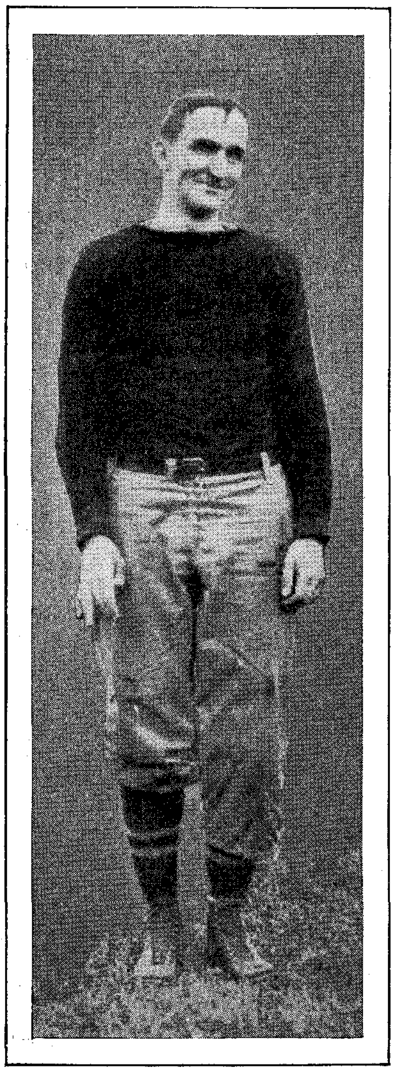
> "Yesterday's elections, so far as returns have been received, indicate that the people of the country, from Maine to California, are tired of too strenuous 'reform.' Wherever they had an opportunity they turned down self-appointed 'reformers' and elected plain, ordinary American citizens to office. Gibboney, the Philadelphia reformer, Tom Johnson, the Cleveland reformer, and Heney, the San Francisco reformer, were beaten outright, and Whitlock, the Toledo reformer, barely got through. . . . . . .
>
> "The defeat of Francis J. Heney for District Attorney of San Francisco is significant, since his candidacy was practically a test of public sentiment toward the graft prosecutions. It is reasonable to conclude that the city has taken a measure of Mr. Heney

differing from that of some other communities, where he has been regarded as the ideal scourge of evil-doers."

Such results, says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "must be ascribed largely to the fatigue to which our people, in all sections, are prone to succumb after any prolonged effort at reform." On the reform side of the account, however, is to be noted the fact that twenty-eight towns in Central Illinois voted for prohibition.

Of the failure of Maryland's second effort in four years to disfranchise her negro voters the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

> "The defeat of the Maryland Democratic politicians is a wholesome and encouraging indication that the Southern disfranchisement movement has reached its uttermost limits in popular favor. There was not a tenth part of the excuse in Maryland that there was in States like South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi for such a measure of discrimination, for the Maryland negroes are in a comparatively small minority and 'negro domination' could not possibly be regarded there as an imminent peril. The scheme bore the stamp of partizan intrigue; it was designed to restore to the Democratic party its former undisputed ascendency, and it is well disposed of by an intelligent and discerning electorate."


Photograph by Paul Thompson.

CADET EUGENE A. BYRNE,

Killed by a mass play in the game between West Point and Harvard.

The Washington *Star* (Ind.) congratulates Maryland on her decision. That the proposed amendment would have cut a wider swath through the voting list than was intended appears from the report that its educational test was applied to a class in history at Brown University with the ludicrous result that not one student could meet it. "If this was its effect on the Brown men, what would it have done to the black?" is one editor's flippant comment.

A dispatch from San Francisco reporting the vote in that city says:

> "The opposition to McCarthy rallied round his own statement from the stump that if elected he would make San Francisco the 'Paris of America.' This declaration was seized upon as meaning he would stand for a return to the 'wide-open town.'"

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) explains that the defeat of Francis J. Heney is due to "nothing else than a public revolt against the intrusion of the professional reformer." Something of San Francisco's reaction of feeling in regard to Mr. Heney may be inferred from the suggestion in that city's *Chronicle* that "cities that profit by the Heney diatribes against San Francisco ought to have enough gratitude to pay his campaign expenses."

Of Tom L. Johnson's defeat the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) says:

> "During the past two years Johnson's power has been waning. The hypnotic spell which he has hitherto been able to cast over the voters has been broken. Instead of hitching his wagon to a star he hitched it to a 3-cent car-fare. The experiment was tried and it proved a failure. The service became demoralized. The traction controversy has been thrust under the nose of the Cleveland public for years. The desire of the voters to have the wrangle ended and to have a satisfactory and permanent settlement, with peace instead of war, is largely responsible for the enforced retirement of Tom Johnson."

In the Massachusetts State elections the Republican candidate, Governor Draper, was reelected by a greatly reduced majority. There is a tendency to interpret this shrinkage of the Republican vote as a protest against the tariff legislation. Says the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.):

> "The causes for the Republican defections from the strength of the Presidential election of last year may be variously ascribed by different critics. The most striking cause, probably, was the general feeling that prices of living have grown so high that some protest might be made by a refusal to vote."

FOOTBALL FATALITIES

RECENT football fatalities, and especially the killing of Cadet Eugene A. Byrne in the match between West Point and Harvard have dragged the game once more to the bar of public opinion, making its future development an urgent problem for every college faculty and every student athletic committee in the land. Up to November 1 the published list of football injuries since the opening of the present season numbers over 128; of these 100 were serious, while fourteen players have been killed. The newspaper verdict seems to be that the "reformation" of the American game a few years ago did not go far enough, and that a further revision of the rules is called for. A few papers, like the Pittsburg *Sun*, have little faith in the power of the Rules Committee to make the game even reasonably safe along present lines. In spite of the momentary outcry, says *The Sun*, "young America will reserve the right to kill itself on the gridiron just as older America kills itself in less spectacular ways over hot birds and cold bottles, the ticker or social excess." While opponents of the game cite the death of Byrne as proof that football, even under the revised rules, is unfit for civilized men to play, its champions again remind us of its alleged value in the development of courage and other manly qualities, and point out that such sports as swimming and polo, against which there is no popular outcry, also claim their victims. The "manly qualities" argument, according to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, loses much of its weight "when you consider that there are from 300 to 3,000 students attending in a college and only 25 or 30 who actually get football training."

Altho the Military Academy, out of respect for the memory of Cadet Byrne, has canceled its games for the remainder of the season, this is not understood to indicate a permanent abandonment of football. Colonel Scott, superintendent of West Point, is quoted as saying:

> "This is the first serious accident West Point has had during the many years football has been played here. It is considered that football bestirs those manly virtues especially needed in war, and we know of no manly game in which accidents do not occur."

According to General Bell, "the records show fewer injuries in football than in any other form of athletics engaged in by students at the Academy." From Annapolis, where Midshipman Earl Wilson, the best athlete in the Naval Academy, was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured a few weeks ago, comes the assurance that no change will be made in the football schedule even for this season. "As the midshipmen and cadets are being trained for a service in which injury and death are natural incidents," says an

Annapolis dispatch, "it is felt that it is unwise to allow so regrettable an incident as the death of one of the players to make a change in the established order." A naval officer is quoted as saying:

> "When accidents take place in target firing, we do all we can for those hurt and then go right on. It would not do to stop something that is valuable in the military training of the youths because of an accident, no matter how serious."

On the other hand, Coach Wray, of the Harvard crew, thinks that the accidents to Wilson and Byrne "will prove a hard blow to football," and predicts that "the game will have to be greatly modified to survive." Even more emphatic is Coach Quin, of the Harvard track team, who "looks for football to be abolished in a very few years."

The play which resulted in Byrne's death is thus described in the New York *World:*

> "Byrne played left tackle opposite Hamilton Fish, the Harvard captain, and looked upon by many as the greatest tackle on the gridiron. Harvard had been directing mass plays against the line, using old-time football tactics to drive the cadets back, and the game became rough in the extreme. Byrne was stunned when tackling Fish and revived, but the very next play, a line plunge, was directed against his side.
>
> "Byrne's method of defense was to dive at opposing players and break up their interference. He dove into this next play and from all accounts must have raised his head in an effort to locate the ball just as almost the whole Harvard team lunged forward on top of him. Some player's knee probably struck him under the chin, jolting his head back with such force that it dislocated his neck."

One lesson of this accident, according to the Yale *Daily News*, the New York *American*, and the Boston *Advertiser*, is that every college should adopt a rule absolutely forbidding a man to stay in the game after his powers of resistance have been lowered by an injury. Most of the moderate critics of the game, however, direct their attack against "the deadly mass play," from which, as results show, football is not yet emancipated. In the course of a long indictment of this play the New York *Evening Post* says:

> "We are not denying that the football of 1909 is a great deal better than that of 1905—so high an authority as Mr. Walter Camp brings that out in his article on college football in the current *Century*—any more than we overlook the fact that there are fatalities in baseball as well as in football. But the killing of a man in mass-play is very different from an occasional death because of being hit by a pitched or batted ball. For the resort to mass-play means injuries in every practise and every game; any one who has followed the daily dispatches from the football-field must admit this. Harvard, for instance, was without three of her first-string players on Saturday, all veterans of last year's successful team. A baseball team deprived of three of its players is a rarity, indeed. What is needed is the elimination of all unnecessary risk if the game is to persist, and when the danger disappears it will be an infinitely better and more interesting game. One thing is certain, the deaths in this season's football are not due to any features of the open game. . . . Football is not merely a sport now; it is a contrivance for injuring and maiming—for more men go through life with 'game' knees, battered shoulders, and broken tendons than the public has any idea of. And no one, we trust, will be misled by to-day's West-Point manifesto that football 'fosters the manly virtues that are especially necessary in war.' The chief thing aimed at in war is to kill, and kill quickly, and—shades of Gettysburg—there were manly West-Point cadets and the bravest and most virtuous of American soldiers long before football was ever heard of."

The Christian Intelligencer (New York) calls attention to the fact that the list of killed and wounded this season is increasing with every game played and bids fair to surpass the record of 1905, the year immediately preceding the revision of the rules, when 24 players were killed and 200 injured, of last year when 10 were killed and 272 injured, and of 1904 "when 296 were on the hospital lists."

RETAINING CROOKS IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE

"ROTTEN from top to bottom" is the stinging phrase applied by so conservative a paper as the New York *Evening Post* to the customs service at the port of New York, while *The World* asserts that one of the first duties awaiting Congress when it meets in December is an investigation of custom-house graft. The specific scandals which prompted these expressions came to light during the trial of Philip Musica, a cheese importer who was convicted of defrauding the Government and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of $5,000. The fact that Musica conspired with dishonest employees at the custom-house to avoid the payment of lawful duties was proved by the confession of his accomplices, four Government crooks who turned State's evidence on the promise that they would not only enjoy immunity from punishment, but would retain their positions and salaries as Government officials. These men confest that for years they had assisted importers to defraud the customs, sharing with them the profits of their criminal transactions. Judge Holt, before whom the case was heard, exprest emphatic disapproval of the terms on which this testimony was obtained. "It is not only discreditable to the Government," he said, "but it is also an injustice to honest men of the same class in the service to compel them to continue to act in company with men who confess that they have committed crimes in the discharge of public duty and are unfit to be trusted." The editors seem to agree with Judge Holt. "Collector Loeb," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "can not read that language from the Federal bench without confessing that his admirable zeal in administration has led him into an indefensible error." Mr. Loeb himself made a statement in which he explained that without the testimony of these weighers a conviction could not have been obtained. To quote:

Photograph by Edwin Levick.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Loeb is criticized by the press because in his zeal for the conviction of dishonest importers he granted immunity and retention in office to four confest "grafters" among his subordinates.

> "It was not a question of choice between having all honest men in the Government service and keeping four men admittedly dishonest in the service, but the choice was between keeping four dishonest men in the service where they could be easily watched, or allowing a great many dishonest men to remain in the service and have them and all the corrupt merchants who had bribed them escape punishment at the hands of the criminal law."

"They knew perfectly well," he said, "that if they should be discharged and should then testify that they had taken bribes, it would be practically impossible for them to get employment elsewhere and their families might starve." The sworn testimony in this case served not only to convict Musica, but to indicate wholesale corruption in the customs service at New York. In some cases, it seems, this corruption has begun with the importers, in others with the customs officials.

It is only fair to Collector Loeb, says *The World*, to admit that he is giving the custom-house a cleaning-up which it has long needed. He has invited importers to report to him personally any cases of crookedness within their knowledge, and it is said that Senator Dolliver is prepared to ask for the appointment of a Congressional commission to look into the facts of the case. To quote *The World* again:

> "Collector Loeb, who has been in office only a few months, has declared that he found moral evidence of a wholesale system of graft and corruption. But his appeals to the business community to come to him personally with any complaints of discrimination and grafting have met with no response. United States Attorney Wise, after seven years' experience, says: 'I have prosecuted large business houses for defrauding the Government through crooked officials out of millions of dollars, but I have never had so much as a postal card from any merchant protesting that he was asked to give a bribe or approached for a bribe.'"

"Is there any part of the business of importing that is free from graft?" asks *The Sun*, which goes on bitterly to contrast the secret official corruption thus revealed with "the spectacular and disgraceful persecution, outrage, and insult to which travelers are subjected on arrival at this port." "If the tariff is the mother of trusts, it is the foster-mother of swindling and corruption all through our business life," says *The Evening Post*, which fears that Mr. Loeb has undertaken an almost impossible task in the cleaning-up of the customs service. *The Journal of Commerce* also remarks that "it is one of the inevitable evils of a high tariff that it encourages fraud."

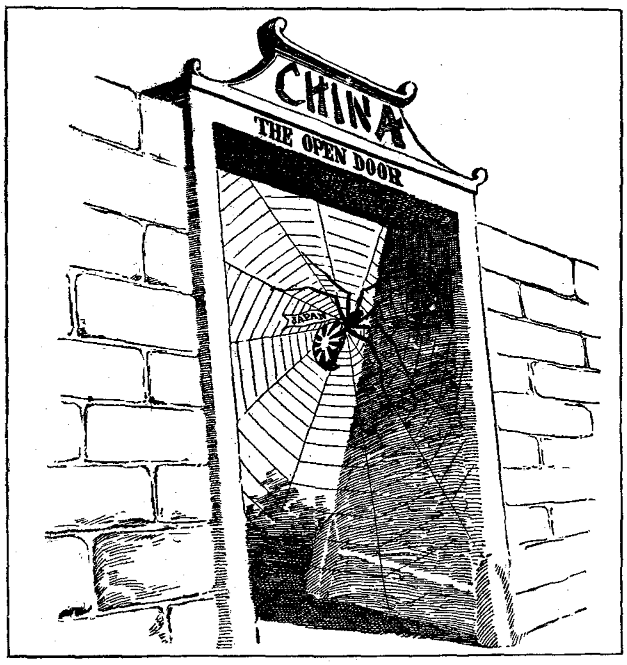
The Sun, after an independent investigation of conditions in the customs service, reports as follows:

> "Scores of merchants who deal in imported goods have been gouged for years by the graft system in the customs service. They submitted to it, they explained, because they had to get their shipments into their warehouses and strict honesty was not possible with many customs men. It took cash in the hand and a smiling acquiescence in grand larceny to enable them to keep their heads above water in an unfair business competition brought about by the grafting in the service."

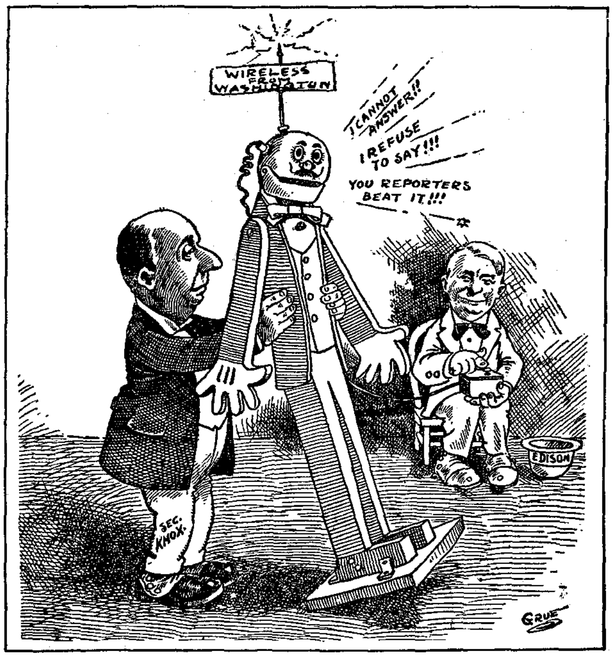
The Buffalo *Express* has this to say on the question of ethics involved:

> "The idea of retaining confest grafters in the service appears repulsive, but even that concession is justifiable if it is the only practicable means of breaking up the system. The argument of the *Sun* article appears to be that the merchants are more victims than criminals and that prosecutions should be directed against men in the service. If that is the correct view, let the merchants themselves come forward with the necessary evidence. It would be easier for a merchant who had been made a victim of extortion to obtain immunity than for an employee of the customs department. The merchants who have been participating in the frauds could easily break up the entire system, bring about the punishment of the grafters in the service, and put the customs business on an honest basis, if they chose."

These exposures, it may be surmised, will not increase the popularity of the service with the traveling public, who, already resentful of alleged indignities at the hands of Government employees, will be inclined to see in every customs official at the docks either an actual or a potential crook. Thus the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* predicts that "if Collector Loeb will not accord to the American traveling public the decent treatment to which it is entitled, he will lose his official head"; and the Providence *Journal* complains that "while Mr. Loeb's thieves swindle the Government and drag importers into the net of graft and blackmail, his ruffians continue to maltreat incoming travelers from Europe." In no other country in the world, it asserts, are so many indignities offered to perfectly respectable persons, innocent of any attempt to defraud the Government. The Charleston, S.C., *News and Courier*, explains Mr. Loeb's paradoxical position by his long association with Mr. Roosevelt, whom it regards as the great practical exponent of the theory that the end justifies the means. To the Philadelphia *Record* it seems that instead of thus straining a point to punish an importer Mr. Loeb should "begin on the Augean stables under his nose." The Pittsburg *Post* is merely one of many papers to assert that his action in this case amounts to compounding a felony. While it is said that he has the support of the treasury department in his determination to retain the dishonest customs officials, there are also rumors that the New York merchants will carry the matter by petition to the President, and will even ask for Collector Loeb's removal. One of these possible petitioners is quoted by *The Sun* as saying that "the

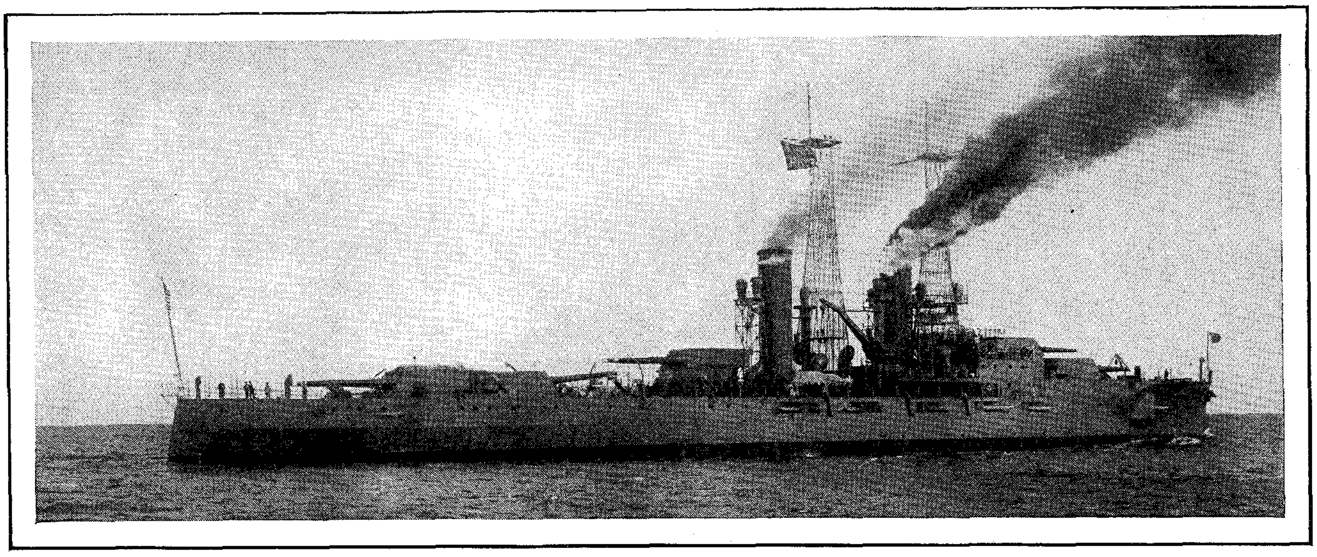


THE OBSTACLE.
—Porter in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*.



A BULLY MINISTER TO CHINA.
Why not let Thomas A. Edison get up an ideal one?
—Grue in the Des Moines *News*.

FALL OPENINGS.



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THE MOST FORMIDABLE BATTLE-SHIP IN THE WORLD.

This super-dreadnought, the *North Dakota*, last week established her claim to be ranked as the fastest battle-ship afloat. In addition to this advantage in speed, she is more heavily armored than any foreign battle-ship.

grafters have become the mainstay of Collector Loeb's private secret-service bureau." The situation is further described by this authority as follows:

> "While Mr. Loeb has stated that he has kept only a few thieves in office, it is known that he has befriended more than thirty. Other customs officials under suspicion are waiting for a good opportunity to turn Government witnesses so they can wiggle out of personal danger and hold their jobs. It is known that they are only waiting for a chance to frame up sufficiently likely stories. That is just what the merchants who are going to the President are afraid of. They want President Taft to realize what the consequences will be of the Collector's policy of breeding informers."

THE FASTEST BATTLE-SHIP AFLOAT

A PROUD stiffening of American spines took place on Thursday of last week, if the editorial writer of the New York *American* is not mistaken, "as the *North Dakota*, mightiest of dreadnoughts, swept in from her trial trip," with the world's battle-ship speed record of 22¼ knots. There are faster cruisers in the world, but no faster battle-ship. Nor is the superiority of the new fighter confined to speed. As the New York *Globe* says:

> "Her horse-power is greatly in excess of that of the British battle-ships; her displacement is greater than that of the *Dreadnought*, and yet she has the advantage of 18 to 20 inches less draft of water when fully laden. Both the *Dreadnought* and the *North Dakota* have ten 12-inch guns, but all of these guns are available in each broadside, as compared with eight guns in the greater British battle-ships."

America has two big-gun ships; Great Britain has seven. When we have four, Britain will have ten or eleven, and Germany perhaps as many. To quote the New York *Sun*:

> "The fact will hardly be disputed that the United States can point to the *Delaware* and *North Dakota* as the most formidable battle-ships afloat. . . . . . .
>
> "In the recent armor and gun test in France when the obsolete battle-ship *Jena* was used as a target it was demonstrated that the protection of the *Jena* could not resist the projectiles of big guns. The result ought to be gratifying to American constructors, for the *Delaware* and *North Dakota* are much better armored than British ships of the *Bellerophon* class, the Americans having a uniform thickness of 11 inches amidships, at the ends and on the deck slopes, as compared with 11 amidships, 6 and 4 at the ends, and 2.5 inches on the deck slopes for the British ships. In battery power there is not much to choose and perhaps the difference in speed will not prove to be striking, but the uniform and thicker protection of the American battle-ships ought to count mightily in action."

OUR DWINDLING FOOD-SUPPLY

THE wolf on the national doorstep seems more real to Mr. James J. Hill than to the rest of us, while the vision of hostile battle-ships menacing our coasts is more real to the rest of the country than to him. We are spending hundreds of millions yearly for past wars and present defense, and very little for ammunition against the wolf. "The armed fleets of an enemy approaching our harbors," Mr. Hill declares, "would be no more alarming than the relentless advance of a day when we shall have neither sufficient food nor the means to purchase it for our population." Mr. Hill is perhaps the best authority on the great wheat regions of the Northwest, and his article is published in *The World's Work* (November), whose editor is a member of the Country Life Commission, so these words come with considerable weight. This appeal for the stopping of agricultural waste is looked upon by the Springfield *Republican* as "good economic gospel," while the New York *Tribune* regards it as "one of the most timely and pertinent utterances which have been made on the whole subject of the conservation of our natural resources." Mr. Hill's conclusions are based upon a careful study of statistics as well as a thorough personal knowledge of the great wheat-producing section. He first reminds us that our national prosperity and all our varied activities are after all founded upon "the agricultural growth of the nation and must continue to depend upon it." Our agricultural population, tho comparing favorably with any in the world, must, however, "be taught to honor its occupation and to make that occupation worthy of honor." This result can be brought about only by instruction in modern scientific agriculture and in farm economy and management. As a means to such an extension of our educational system Mr. Hill suggests:

> "If I could have my way, I should build a couple of war-ships a year less. Perhaps one would do. I would take that $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 a year and start at least 1,000 agricultural schools in the United States at $5,000 a year each, in the shape of model farms. This model farm would be simply a tract of land conforming in size, soil treatment, crop selection and rotation, and methods of cultivation to modern agricultural methods. Its purpose would be to furnish to all its neighborhood a working model for common instruction. Cultivating, perhaps, from forty to sixty acres, it could exhibit on that area the advantages of thorough tillage which the small farm makes possible; of seed specially chosen and tested by experiment at agricultural college farms; of proper fertilization, stock-raising, alternation of crops, and the whole scientific and improved system of cultivation, seeding, harvesting, and marketing. The farmers of a county could see, must see, as they passed its borders how their daily labors might bring increased and improved results. The example

> could not fail to impress itself upon an industry becoming each year more conscious of its defects and its needs. As fast as it was followed, it would improve farm conditions, make this a form of enterprise more attractive to the young and the intelligent, and add enormously to the volume of farm products which constitutes our enduring national wealth.
>
> "Results reached by this arrangement would have the conclusiveness of a demonstration in science. Every crop that could be or ought to be raised should be experimented with, not at some distant spot seldom visited, but right at home on the farm. I would bring the model farm into every agricultural county; and if any farmer was in doubt, he could visit it, see with his own eyes, and find out what he ought to have done and what he could do next time. It would do for the farming population what the technical school does for the intending artizan, and the schools of special training for those who enter the professions. Side by side with the common school it would work for intelligence, for progress, for the welfare of the country in a moral as well as a material aspect."

Mr. Hill then proceeds to explain his fears for the future. He estimates that "by about the middle of the present century, or in less than fifty years," the population of the United States will be 200,000,000. At the same time, according to our present standard of living and advance in population, and taking into consideration the rising price of wheat and the limited "possible increase of wheat production by increasing acreage," he figures that each year we will come short of feeding "these coming millions" by a shortage of 400,000,000 bushels of wheat. Moreover, even now the growth of wheat production no longer keeps pace with the growth of our population, and we must therefore "provide from some source for an annual deficit of more than 35,000,000 bushels." To quote further:

> "I have stated the national problem in terms of wheat for the sake of clearness; its solution admits of similar statement. The average wheat yield per acre in the United States in 1907 was 14 bushels. The average for the last ten years is 13.88. That is, in 1907 it required 45,211,000 acres to produce the 634,087,000 bushels that we raised. It is a disgraceful record. . . . Suppose that the United States produced 28 bushels, or double its present showing. That would be nothing extraordinary in view of what European countries have done with inferior soils and less favorable climates. It would have added 634,000,000 bushels to our product last year.
>
> "Here we perceive an answer to the question that the future asks. Here we see how the 200,000,000 people of about the year 1950 are to be fed. Here we see where the money will come from for our national support. It must be earned by and paid to the farmers of this country. But that implies a kind of agriculture differing greatly from that which now prevails. . . . . . .
>
> "We can not feed our future population with our present methods. We must improve; and years of scientific investigation and practical experience have demonstrated how it may be done."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"TAXES are reduced $4,500,000 for 1910–11 and $5,000,000 for 1911–12." What? Where—Oh, in Japan!—*New York World.*

WILBUR WRIGHT says he can stay in the air five hours. We know politicians who have beaten that record.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THE pension rolls lost 51,581 names during the last fiscal year, but the next Congress will see that these vacancies are filled.—*Houston Post.*

INSTEAD of executing that revolutionist Professor Ferrer, King Alfonso would have done better to make him vice-president.—*Detroit Journal.*

A REPORT states that American tobacco interests will erect a cotton mill. We have stood for hay, alfalfa, cabbage, and Manila cigars, but cotton—never. —*Wall Street Journal.*

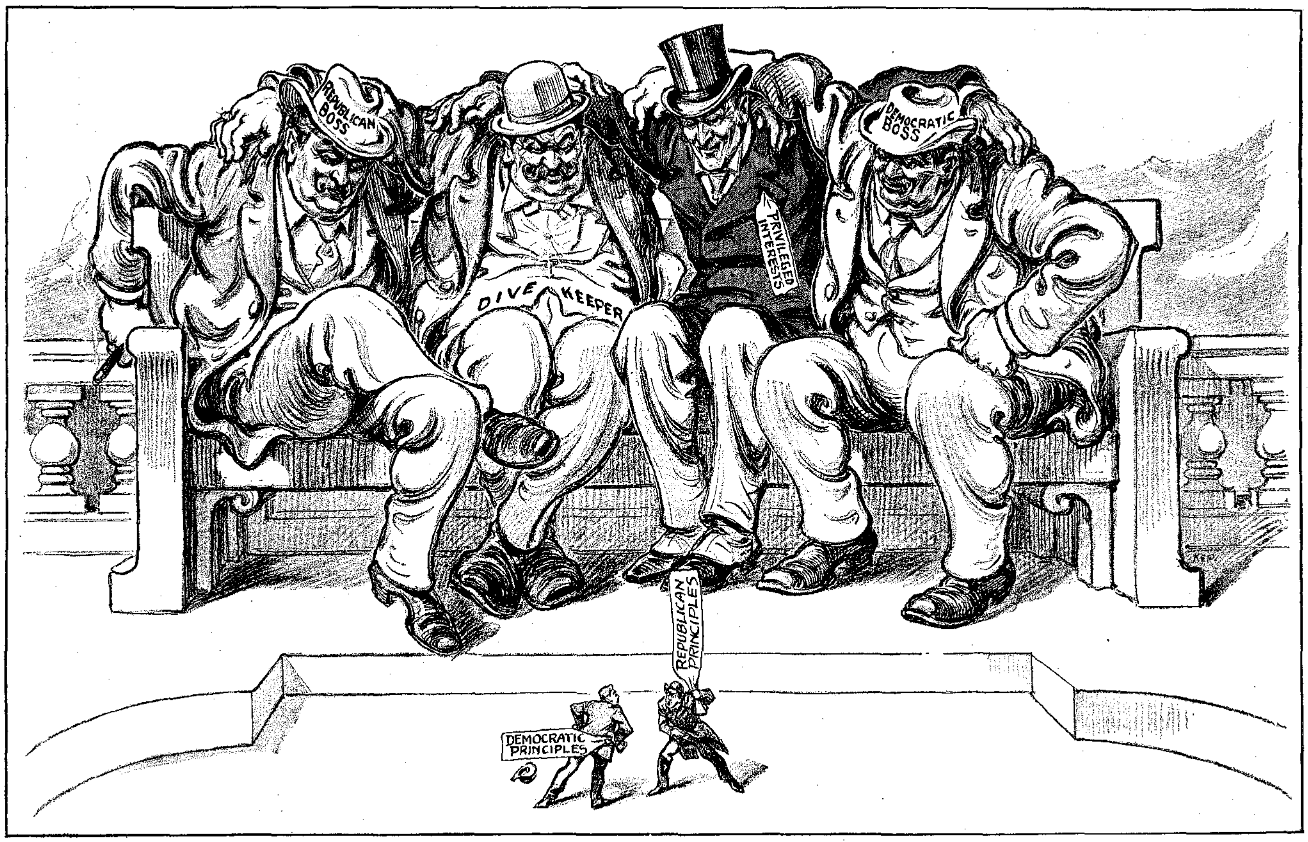
THE Moorish uprising has been suppress by Spain. At least, every one but the Moors seems to think so.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

TALKING about being between the devil and the deep sea, how about that Massachusetts man named Peary Cook?—*Washington Herald.*

AN Arkansas Democrat predicts the end of the world in November, 1912. That's a regular Democratic feeling in November.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

AN Atlanta man wants to swap a cemetery lot for an automobile. If the proposition were reversed we could better understand it.—*Florida Times-Union.*

MR. CANNON says the Payne Bill is "the best thing Congress has done in fifty years"; if that is so, no wonder Roosevelt wanted the Secret Service to investigate Congress.—*Houston Chronicle.*



From "Puck." Copyrighted, 1909. By permission.

THE LAUGHTER OF THE GODS.

THE BIG FOUR—"Let 'em argue! If they stopt talking they might begin thinking, and then where would *we* be?"

—Keppler in *Puck.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

ENORMOUS SAVINGS OF UNCLE SAM

MR. GEORGE PAISH, joint editor of that important financial organ, the London *Statist*, is now visiting the United States and has written an article in his weekly to enlighten the British public on the subject of American prosperity and thrift. In his opinion his countrymen sorely need such enlightenment, for they generally have an extremely inadequate notion of the substantial worth and stability of wealth in the United States. This eminent authority speaks plainly about "the ignorance of the average European concerning the forces which have brought this country into its existing prosperous condition" and will continue to do so indefinitely. To quote his words:

> "Not infrequently one reads in European journals of the great speculation that is going on in New York and of the dangers of investing in American securities. Unfortunately, the views put forward by so many of the journals of Europe are the opinions of persons of high place and influence, who have never troubled to make themselves acquainted with actual conditions here. There can be no doubt that those opinions are made in good faith, and that many influential persons in Europe really regard what they would term the so-called prosperity of America as a highly tinted soap-bubble which will speedily burst."

This opinion is all wrong, declares Mr. Paish, who proceeds to disabuse foreigners of these erroneous views and to point out the causes to which "the solid, permanent progress of the American people is due." It is due, he tells us—

> "First and foremost, to the unbounded natural resources of the country; second, to the hard and efficient work done by practically every citizen of the country, either in developing the natural resources which Nature offers so plentifully, or in manufacturing them into articles of consumption, or in distributing them to consumers; third, to the encouragement which every one receives to give his best work and to make suggestions for getting good results from the labor and capital expended; fourth—and this is a matter of very great importance in the progress of the country—to the liberal participation which every one enjoys in the general prosperity."

The American laborer and artizan receives wages enough to live on, and to spare for the savings-bank or for investment. Of the amount saved he writes:

> "I have come to the conclusion that the annual savings of this country are over £1,000,000,000 and that the amount is growing steadily greater from year to year. This estimate tallies with the conclusions of government officials, who calculated the wealth of the country in 1900 at about £18,000,000,000 and in 1904 at £22,000,000,000, an increase in four years of about £4,000,000,000, or an average of £1,000,000,000 per annum. The present rate of increase is greater than the average of the four years to 1904."

He describes the investments made from surplus earnings as follows:

> "These large savings are mainly invested in new houses and in new buildings of various kinds and descriptions. The population of the United States is growing at the rate of about 1,400,000 per annum, and the mere housing of this additional population involves the construction of over 300,000 new dwellings per annum. The progress of the United States involves the construction of a great number of new houses at the upper as well as at the lower end of the scale. Not only is there a natural increase in the population of the wealthier classes, but there is going on all the time a process of expansion and uplifting, a process which is reflected in the vast numbers of expensive houses which are erected from year to year."

Besides these house-building enterprises the subscriptions made from all sources toward the building of railroads, $600,000,000 annually, and the annual expenses of street and elevated railroads, $250,000,000, as well as the loans placed by the municipalities, $250,000,000 per annum, come from the people. He sums up his subject with this calculation:

> "Without going further into detail it will be realized that the savings of this immense and rich country are enormous, and that they are probably greater than £1,000,000,000 per annum. That is to say, the savings of the American people are equal to an average of at least £12 per head of population, and, excluding children, to about £20 per head of population."

JAPAN'S CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC

THE control of the Pacific is awarded to Japan by at least two writers, one an American, the other a Japanese—Homer Lea and Satori Kato. The former states his views in "The Valor of Ignorance," a work which contains an array of arguments to show that America, in comparison with Japan, is unprepared for a struggle with the Eastern Asiatics and that Japan has already practical control of the Pacific and could without efficient resistance seize the Philippines, Hawaii, Panama, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and California. Maj.-Gen. J. P. Story, U. S. A., in the introduction to Mr. Lea's work, thus summarizes and indorses that writer's conclusion:

> "Japan has now supremacy in the Pacific. In the event of war, that supremacy could not be challenged until after we had constructed a sufficient fleet of colliers. Japan can within three months land on the Pacific Coast 400,000 troops, and seize, with only insignificant resistance, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. A barrier of mountains and deserts makes the defense of the Pacific Slope an easy matter against an attack from the East, and only from that direction could the United States hope to recapture its lost territory. . . . Mr. Lea clearly shows that we are confronted by conditions which may imperil our national security, peace, and welfare. No candid mind, who carefully reads Mr. Lea's book, can draw any other conclusion. It is to be hoped that the book may arouse a public sentiment throughout the country which will lead to a full and serious consideration of a problem which should no longer be ignored."

This double testimony agrees in general with the views of the Japanese expert, given in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, a journal generally favorable to Japan. The title of this brochure of the Tokyo speculator is entitled "Mastery of the Pacific," and it opens with a sarcastic reference to the cruise round the world made by the American squadron, of which we read:

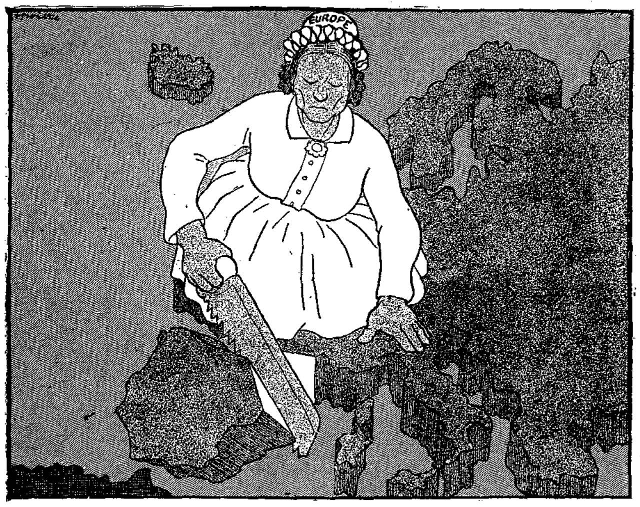
> "In conducting their modern armada round the world the United States of America have merely made a marvelous display of naval luxury."

The writer proceeds to state that Japan has mastered her problem of naval construction. The Government can produce at home the materials, including steel, needed for their shipbuilding. Labor and materials are much cheaper in Japan than in either America or even Europe. The *personnel* of the Japanese Navy is composed of patriots, well known in the districts to which they belong. These men scarcely demand salaries or wages. To quote the words of this writer:

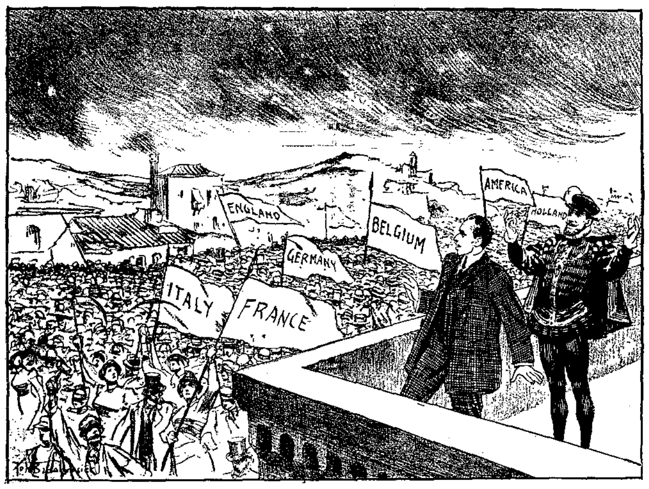
> "In the event of war, Japan could, as if aided by the wand of a magician, overrun the Pacific with fleets manned by men who have made Nelson their model and transported to the armadas of the Far East the spirit that was victorious at Trafalgar. . . . Whether Japan avows it or not, her persistent aim is to gain the hegemony of the Pacific.
>
> "Altho peace seems to prevail over the world at present, no one can tell how soon the nations may be entangled in war. It does not need the English alliance to secure success for Japan. That alliance may be dissolved at any moment, but Japan will suffer no defeat. Her victory will be won by her men, not by armor plates, things weak in comparison."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FIZZLE OF THE FERRER RIOTS

THE demonstrations over Ferrer's execution were so marred by acts of violence and thievery as to disgust even the radicals who promoted them. Thus the French Leftist papers express abhorrence at the murders and treat with ridicule the acts of puerile violence which occurred in Paris. Many doubt whether the execution of the anarchist leader had as much to do with the resignation of Premier Maura as the troubles of the Rif, altho the severe repressive measures taken at Barcelona aroused much feeling. This we gather from a careful perusal of the European papers. It is true that Roman-Catholic churches in Italy and France were attacked and injured by fire. Inflammatory speeches were made, and revolutionary inscriptions were carried through the streets on flags and floats, the various Spanish embassies were besieged by excited mobs, barricades were raised, and policemen killed. But peace and quiet have since been restored, and the press have had time to comment on what they call "this empty and futile commotion," mainly raised, we are told, as a protest against clericalism.



EUROPE—"Off with you, Spain, you are a disgrace to the family!"
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



PHILIP II. (to Alfonso)—"Why in the world did you do this so blunderingly? You have raised a worse hubbub than my Inquisition did in my day."
—*Amsterdammer.*

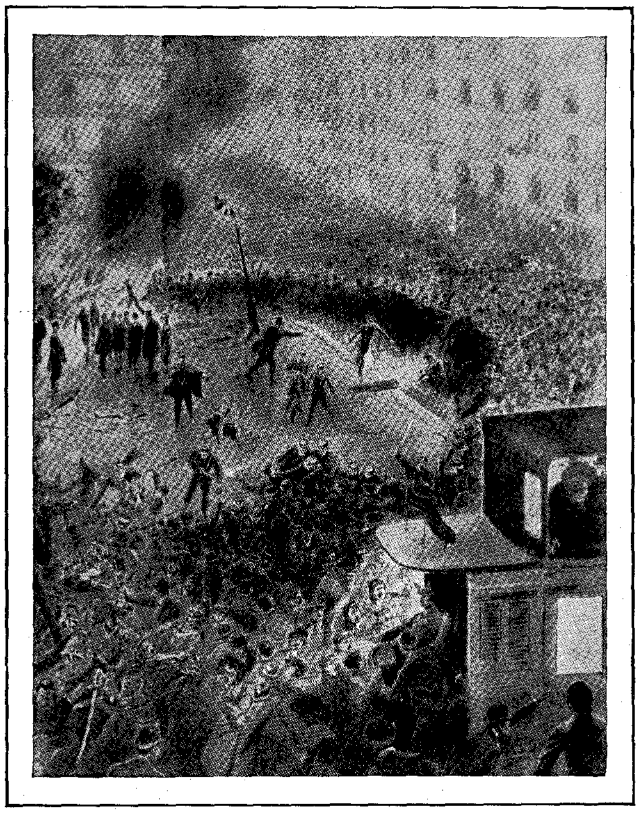
Thus the clerical organ *Soleil*, published in Paris, where by far the most violent disturbances took place, remarks:

> "The agitation organized to protest against the execution of Ferrer begins to look somewhat silly. In Spain, and Barcelona especially, people do not appear to be worried over the removal of a man who kept on making trouble, and from the retirement of his study stirred up riots, preached anarchy, and even among the Spanish Republican party enjoyed little esteem or sympathy. It is true that a few people in Paris have been annoyed by contact with smashers of street-lamps and park seats, burners of public vehicles, brandishers of firearms. . . . As for the general public, nothing has kept them from the ordinary pursuit of their business."

On the shooting of police officers by the rioters in Paris the *Liberté* (Paris), an independent paper, says:

> "It is quite permissible to discuss the necessity of Ferrer's execution. But is not the policeman who was assassinated yesterday on the Boulevard de Courcelles much more worthy of pity? What passion, what idea, has taken possession of the rowdies who in answer to the appeal of Mr. Jaurès have assembled, revolver in hand? It is in the name of respect for human life that this demonstration was organized, and lo! it has begun with a dozen attempts on human life! This is ludicrous, or, rather, it is the sardonic outcome of the irony of events which is generally the result of that lie which calls itself revolutionary pity."

Even the extreme Leftist *Intransigeant* (Paris) seems ashamed of the excesses perpetrated in the capital of France, and we read in an editorial of this usually violent paper:



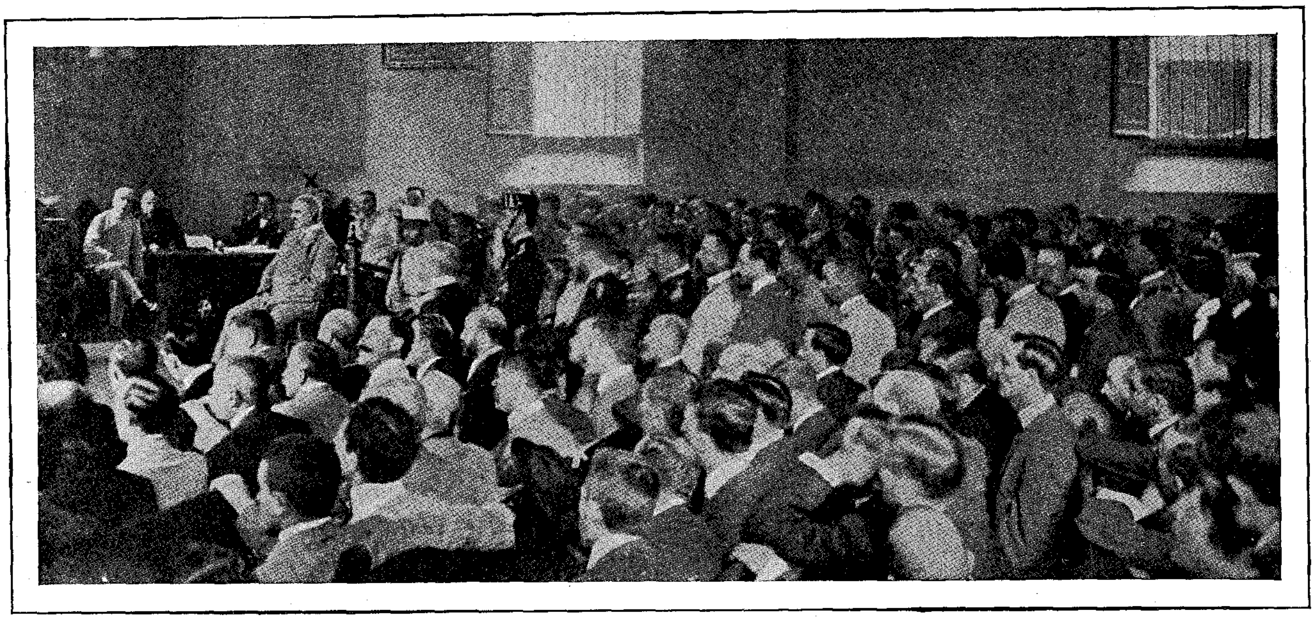
Drawn by Paul Thiriat in Paris. From "The Sphere," London.

THE RIOTING IN PARIS.

This shows the scene of strife when the Paris police attempted to clear the Boulevard des Batignolles. One of the demonstrators is seen firing a revolver, while to the left of the center of the cleared space stands Lépine, head of the Paris police, directing the operations of his forces.

> "People start with the most generous intention in the world of protesting against the most detestable of crimes. They do not appear to see that such demonstrations of protest, however legitimate and natural, furnish the city rowdies with a decent pretext for giving full play to their vilest instincts. Thus innocent people find themselves in the end accomplices of acts the most odious and stupid."

This is the general tone of the Paris press. "It would not take many such demonstrations," declares the *République Française* (Paris), "to make Parisians lose all pity for the 'hero' in whose name such acts were committed." The park benches, street-lamps, and trees of the boulevards "were innocent of Ferrer's execution." Why destroy them? asks the *Paris-Journal*. "In very truth it seems as if there existed a horde of ruffians ever ready for an occasion to commit the vilest acts of brigandage." This opinion



THE FERRER TRIAL.

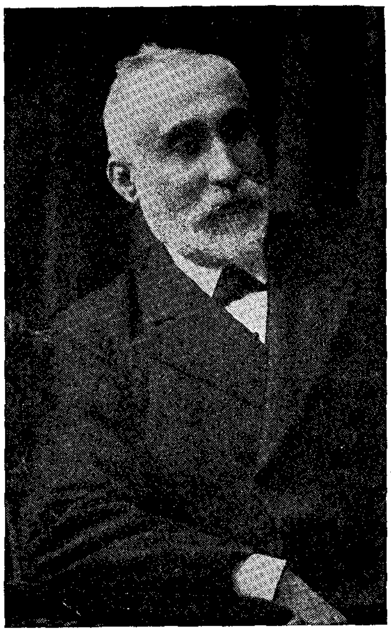
The prisoner is seen seated at the left, facing his judges.

finds an echo in the columns of the *Gaulois* (Paris), the *Écho de Paris*, and the *Éclair* (Paris).

Mr. Jaurès, however, in his *Humanité* (Paris) announces that "a great cry from the opprest has risen up in every capital of Europe against the royal monster of Madrid." To quote his words further:

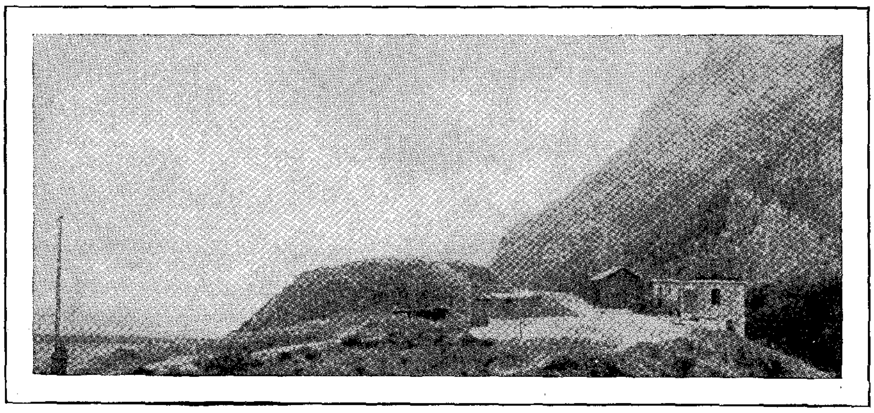
> "Do the monarchy and Government of Spain think that they can defy with impunity the good sense and the conscience of the civilized world? It has been a great cause of rejoicing to those who, like us, love Spain, and wish for her a future of fruitfulness and liberty, to see in this riotous storm of protestation merely the occasion for a great popular outcry. This outcry rises from the depths of the popular heart, and calls for liberty and justice. The great crisis which the Clericals are so eager to make of vital import will doubtless prove to the noble, yet sorely tried people of Spain a crisis of reform, an awakening, which must result in an outburst of new energy and new effort."

While the *Osservatore Romano* (the organ of the Vatican), commenting on the Socialist and Anarchist riots at Rome, expresses "grief over the execution at Montjuich," it thinks that "no such grief was felt by the vile sans-culottes who made the corpse of Ferrer fuel for a flame of pretended enthusiasm, while the emotion of the people at large was only a morbid feeling stirred up by the wild harangues of self-seeking agitators."



THE FALLEN PREMIER.

Many think Alfonso sacrificed Maura to appease popular indignation at Ferrer's death and divert it from himself, but the government organs insist his fall was due rather to the reverses of the Spanish forces in Morocco.



WHERE FERRER WAS SHOT—THE MOATED FORTRESS OF MONTJUICH.

Spain stands on the brink of an abyss of ruin, declares the Republican *Pais* (Madrid), commenting on the recent riots and anarchistic demonstrations. "The enormities committed by the Government at Barcelona call for an immediate compensation," if not reprisal. "We do not care if people call us anarchists, or defenders of anarchy." To quote further:

> "At this present moment we have sunk lower as a nation, our Government has become more infamous, our policy more barbarous, than ever before since the time of the abhorred Ferdinand VII. Yet as patriotic Spaniards we would declare that none of these demonstrations are necessary to prove our earnest patriotism, for we feel that the Republican party will be the first to raise the strong bulwark which shall save their country from the abyss of ruin."

The *Epoca* (Madrid) protests against the charge that clericalism is to be blamed for these riots. Speaking of the manner in which the London mob insulted the Spanish embassy and blockaded the London streets with loud cries of execration against Alfonso XIII. the London *Times* remarks:

> "Many of those who have seconded the agitators by proclaiming their sympathy with Señor Ferrer have, of course, no revolutionary leanings. They are only impulsive and credulous. Their conduct would be merely ludicrous were it not for the impression which their foolish recklessness must produce abroad. These champions of justice themselves violate the first principles of justice. Because the Barcelona tribunal convicted Señor Ferrer on evidence which they do not know, they brand it with judicial murder on no evidence at all. But fatuity of that kind is mischievous, as well as contemptible, when it is displayed in invective and insults against a foreign State, by journals which profess to speak on behalf of the party in power. It is the nation, as Bismarck said, which has to pay for the windows

broken by the press. Do these window-breakers ever reflect what the nation would have to pay were its foreign affairs directed after their desires?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BLACK MERCENARIES FOR FRANCE

THE decreasing birth-rate in France seriously abridges the number of those available for the army. This difficulty is increased by the law which demands of conscripts only two years with the colors. France in this respect stands at a serious disadvantage with regard to her neighbor on the other side of the Vosges, where large families are the rule and not the exception and an abundant crop of youths are always ready to join the imperial forces. It is calculated by Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset in the *Liberté* (Paris) that if France were confronted by a war twenty years hence, judging from her dwindling forces, she would be five army corps short. It is therefore seriously proposed by another officer of the French Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Mangin, that France should utilize the population of Africa, not only for colonial troops, but also for home defense. In her Northwest African possessions she has already organized the Algerian Tirailleurs, numbering 26,000 men. Colonel Rousset mentions the proposal that this contingent be increased by establishing the conscription in Algeria, and adds:

> "The question has not yet been settled, but we hope it will be some day or other. It must not be forgotten, meanwhile, that any one system can not be employed among races radically different, and that the conscription, which has been imposed upon Europeans with so much difficulty, would be viewed with horror by the Mussulmans. . . . I am quite certain, as I have said over and over again, that an effective force, as numerous as solid, could easily be raised from Algerian volunteers, if they were sufficiently paid."

He then proceeds to enlarge upon the proposal of his friend Lieutenant-Colonel Mangin, "an officer well known for his services in foreign lands and his full acquaintance with colonial matters." Colonel Mangin proposes that a negro army be raised from Senegal, French Sudan, and the hitherto untouched recruiting-ground of the French Kongo, and his proposal "has generally been well received and welcomed by a kindly press."

The German papers do not like the idea, however, for they learned what the Algerian Tirailleurs were like at the battle of Weissenbourg, where France received her first defeat in the Franco-Prussian War. Thus the *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares:

> "It is impossible to believe that our soldiers may be once more called upon to confront these savage hordes."

Savage hordes? asks the writer in the *Liberté*. The Algerian Tirailleurs behaved like gallant and civilized soldiers, and took six pieces of cannon from the Germans. The flag of the Second Tirailleurs was actually planted by them on the ramparts of Strasburg. And, moreover, he asks, "what excesses did they ever commit that could tarnish the gloriuos renown with which their flag is illuminated?" The Colonel concludes as follows:

> "The Minister of War has every possible reason for enrolling for the general defense of the country any of our foreign subjects. And as these show no inclination to refuse a service of which they already recognize the honor, everything leads us to the hope that we shall soon discover a reservoir of military forces, calculated to compensate us for those which our country fails to provide, through its unexampled infatuation and utter blindness to its obligations."

The Pall Mall Gazette (London) thinks that there is peril to Europe and to the world from this proposed new move of the French War Minister, altho it is a perfectly justifiable move. Thus we read:

> "The German Empire to-day counts a population of 65,000,000; that of France remains at the figure for 1871—before the Treaty of Frankfort had robbed her of her two fair provinces—something under 40,000,000. Is France then justified, it is asked, in refusing, for any of the reasons given above, to avail herself of the excellent material which lies ready to her hand, material, moreover, which is not only good, but abundant, since some parts of North Africa under French rule are to-day as densely populated as Belgium? The prospect of being able at no distant date to call up three or more army corps from across the narrow sea, and on the outbreak of war to hurry reenforcements of good soldiers to the frontier within a fortnight of mobilization, is one which a responsible Minister of War can not refuse to consider. . . . Many will find a serious peril in this scheme for the practically unlimited militarization of the first-rate fighting men from these great recruiting grounds by a nation which has ever shown remarkable aptitude for such training, and which has never shared our reluctance to employ subject and semi-civilized races in wars with Europeans."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STOLYPINE REVEALS HIS POLICY

PREMIER STOLYPINE, of Russia, has sometimes been charged with a lack of zeal and strenuous effort in promoting political reforms. He has even been called a reactionary, and was so far hated by the extreme party that on one occasion he barely escaped assassination by a bomb-thrower. His party, the Octoberists, have recently been rebuffed at the polls, and this, among other things, is thought to have influenced him in making a statement to a representative of the *Volga*, a journal published somewhat in his interest at Saratoff, where he was formerly the Imperial Governor. In this interview he first attempts to soften down the difference which is alleged to exist between an autocracy and a constitutional government. "Some people," he says, "speak as if the establishment of a Douma necessarily implied a break with the autocratic traditions of the Russian people."

He condemns in terms of great severity those papers which describe the country as sunk into pessimistic despair, at a time when the revival of confidence in the future throughout the great provinces is a striking witness to an exactly opposite condition of affairs.

Coming down to practical issues, he cites the land question as being the question of greatest importance at the present moment. To quote his words:

> "The first thing we have to do is to create the genuine citizen by making the peasant a landholder, the only true foundation of Russian citizenship. We have generally been counseled to do exactly contrary to this, and raise up citizens and then make them landholders. The Government, however, pledges itself to place on the land a vast population of farmers, a procedure which has proved to be the most solid foundation for any State, and a guaranty of civilized life."

This will do much to elevate the status of the village and country population, for the money-lender will no longer be the most successful rural type. Mr. Stolypine declares:

> "The loftiest and most prosperous career open to the peasant has hitherto been that of money-lender. The introduction of individual ownership of the land will result in making him the builder of his own fortune. So far 19,000,000 acres have been distributed among peasant proprietors. The host of land surveyors and distributors of land were expected by certain pessimists to prove agents of a revolutionary propaganda. But the contrary has turned out to be the case, for the young men so employed have prosecuted their task with patriotic enthusiasm."

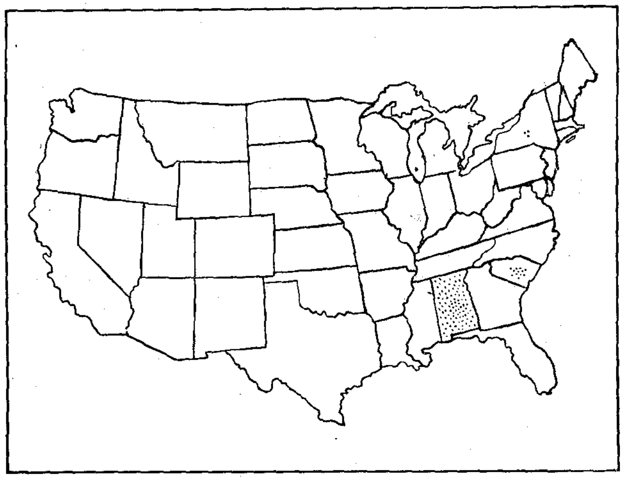
The next problem to be solved in Russia is that of local self-government as in other well-governed states. Mr. Stolypine proceeds, in a hopeful vein, as follows:

> "Our most urgent task in promoting national reform lies in strengthening the national feeling in the lower strata of the people. This class is to be numbered at 100,000,000. When once these lower orders are enlightened and elevated, Russia will present a new aspect, and the term 'Russian Government' will have a new meaning to the ears of the other Powers throughout the world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A MEDICAL MYSTERY

THIS is what Marion Hamilton Carter, writing in *McClure's* (New York, November) calls pellagra, the Italian disease that has recently been multiplying in this country. The point most in controversy seems to be whether Indian corn has anything to do with the genesis of the malady. Until recently, medical men seemed agreed that it did—or rather that a fungus or mold on "spoiled" corn gave rise to the trouble. But corn is a favorite American article of diet, especially in the South; and Southern journals are indignant over the idea that anything bad may spring from it. Says Miss Carter:



By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

MAP SHOWING THE NUMBER OF KNOWN CASES OF PELLAGRA IN THE UNITED STATES BY JANUARY 1, 1908.

Each case is represented by a dot.

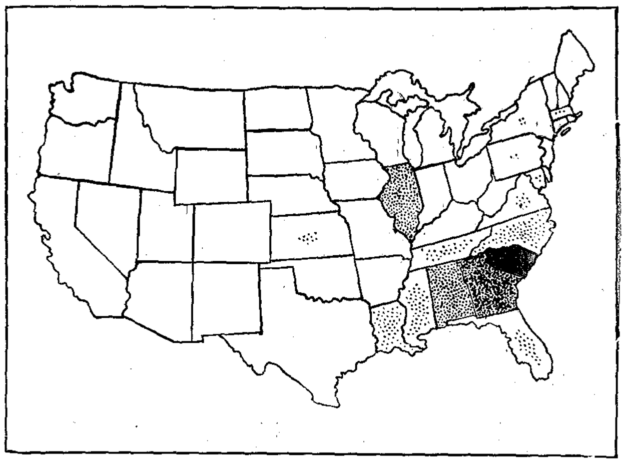
"The Italian peasants live principally upon polenta—a porridge or mush made of corn-meal—which they cook up in great potfuls, a week's eating at a time, and set away in a corner of the hut, exposed to dirt and flies. Long before the end is reached the polenta is spoiled and often decayed. 'Pellagra is terrible,' they say, 'but it is still more terrible to starve.' Out of 3,964 pellagrins, 1,022 declared that they often ate spoiled polenta; 1,387 that they ate it sometimes; and 1,385 that they never did. But denials must be taken very humanly, for the admission is equivalent to the admission of utter destitution; with some peasants it would be a confession that they had stolen corn out of the landlord's field before it was ripe and hidden it where it was bound to spoil. . . . . . .

"The whole question was a puzzle of contradictions. In some regions the fall of pellagra ran closely parallel with the fall of the price of corn, in others it rose; in some pellagra fell as the harvests rose, in others it reversed. Thus, in 1860, after four years of large corn crops in Perugia, pellagra suddenly increased. Afterward it fell with the falling harvests until 1879, when Perugia was obliged to import corn. Almost immediately 49 pellagrous insane were admitted to the asylum. Italian statistics show that asylum commitments represent 10 to 11 per cent. of the patients where pellagra is occurring in its virulent form; so the above figures would indicate nearly 500 new patients following the corn famine. Then there were places where pellagra seemed to vary with the rainfall—this was true of Venetia, but not of the mountainous districts. Again, there were places where it seemed to vary with vine culture. In the Landes, in Southern France, and in some of the smaller Italian provinces pellagra went down in proportion to the increasing number of vineyards; on the other hand, exactly the opposite happened in Sicily, Sardinia, and Corfu. . . . . . .

"Pellagra to-day is as much a mystery in its final causes as it was in 1844, when Baliardini reported to the Italian Scientific Congress that the disease was caused by eating spoiled corn and decayed polenta. Ballardini's work marked a long step in advance, for he disposed of the widely accepted theory that pellagra was due to lack of nourishment—corn being at that time supposed to contain very little proteid—and laid the foundation for the modern zei-toxic theory. This theory, taking its name from *Zea Mays*, Indian corn, holds corn poison to be the sole causative agent; and to it Lombroso was destined to devote what is perhaps the longest one-man research in history. Beginning with a chemical inquiry in 1864, he pushed into the field opened by Ballardini, and presently succeeded in isolating a highly poisonous substance from spoiled corn, decayed polenta, and moldy bread, to which he gave the name *pellagrozine*."

The trouble is, the writer goes on to say, that the administration of pellagrozine does not produce pellagra, tho it will make both men and animals ill. Experiment has, however, demonstrated, she tells us, that the disease is primarily one of the nervous system, tho its symptoms are manifested in the skin and digestive organs. It thus attacks first the weak members of a community—degenerates, drunkards, and so on. It becomes hereditary "even to the third and fourth generation." Its horrible effects have already been detailed in these columns; the writer gives us no new particulars. The strong point against the corn theory is undoubtedly the after-effect of the disease. It is not a simple poisoning, but seems to alter the victim's entire constitution and that of his children. The introduction of the disease into this country, where there are now at least 5,000 victims of it, makes the question a live one for us, instead of merely an academic one. According to Miss Carter, however, it shows at least two peculiarities here that are absent in Italy, the land of its origin. She says:

"In Italy, Rumania, Spain, and Egypt, pellagra is a disease of the rural population and the very poor; in Italy it is called *mal de la miseria*—disease of the poor. In the United States it is now largely an urban or suburban disease, attacking the well-to-do, and women in preference to men, in the ratio of three to one. . . . Dr. Thayer, of Johns Hopkins, writes, 'I have heard within the last year of several acute fatal cases of the disease in individuals living under the best social and hygienic conditions'; and physicians in the South number among their private cases many prominent people.



By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

MAP SHOWING THE INCREASE IN PELLAGRA BY SEPTEMBER 1, 1909.

These maps have been made from data collected by the South Carolina State Board of Health and Dr. J. W. Babcock, Superintendent of the State Hospital.

"The hope of the American situation lies in the Pure-Food Law and—the horse. At the first pellagra conference, Dr. Powers pointed out that pellagra and blind staggers in horses are probably one and the same, and Dr. Wood suggests that we may actually have at hand all the ready-made serum we need. The South Carolina Board of Health has undertaken the investigation and is trying to find a recovered horse. After wide correspondence, Dr. Williams finally got on the track of one. About a year ago a planter lost $2,500 worth of valuable horses by the disease. He ordered all corn taken out of the diet of the remainder of his stock and had them put on oats. Three months later his foreman, thinking the danger past, stopt the oats and returned to corn. Twenty horses were taken sick almost at once, and all but one died. That one recovered and was traded off. If found, he may be the most important animal in the State. Serum treatment has already been tried, blood transfusions from recovered pellagrins having been used, and it appears to have been so far successful. Dr. Babcock and Dr. Lavinder have had two cases at the State Hospital, Dr. McCafferty another at the Alabama State Hospital, and Dr. Cole, of Mobile, used it with a negro woman in apparently the last stages of pellagra. Still, none of these physicians dares express any certainty as to the results of a wide application of serum, for, as Dr. Babcock feelingly says: 'The more you study pellagra, the less you think you really know about it. Until you know the ultimate cause, you can only keep on trying everything—and keep on hoping. But, whatever theory you hold as to the ultimate cause of it, pellagra is a fact, and the United States is facing one of the great sanitary problems of modern times.' "

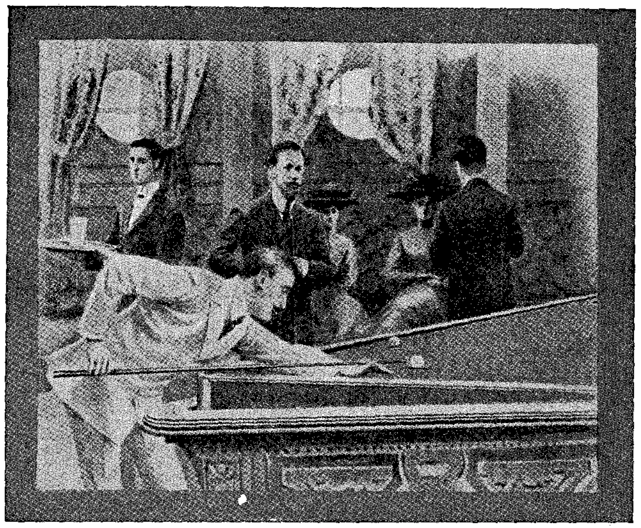


FIG. 1.—BILLIARDS ON SHIPBOARD.

BILLIARDS ON SHIPBOARD

IT is related that a certain European sovereign, being much gratified by the progress made by a class in his naval school, presented the institution with a handsome billiard-table, which he caused to be installed on board one of the training-ships. He had forgotten that billiards can be played only on a level, and that ships refuse to remain level. It was not until half a century later that it became possible to play the game at sea. Devices recently invented to this end are described in *La Nature* (Paris) as follows, by Sauvaire Jourdan. Says this writer:

"The idea of billiards on shipboard, which was considered a good joke in 1860, has become realizable in 1909. . . . A London house has devised and built a billiard-table that may be used at sea. Of course it is so constructed as to be unaffected by the rolling and pitching of the vessel and to remain under all circumstances perfectly level. . . . . . .

"The table proper, placed in a fixt frame, is so arranged that it may move in all directions relatively to this frame; but it is not suspended so lightly that the least contact will move it, not even the pressure of the player's hand when used to support his cue. Only the oscillations of the ship itself are able to produce this effect. Even in this last case, it moves quietly and regularly as if afloat in a closed receptacle.

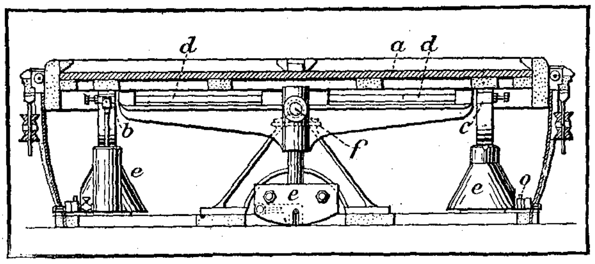


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF TABLE.

"The table *a* (Fig. 3) having the regulation cushions and covered with the traditional green felt, is fixt on two transverse supports *bb* . . . each of which has at its center a pivot by means of which they rest on a lengthwise support *dd* (Fig. 3). This latter supports an axle that traverses the table crosswise. This axle oscillates by its extremities on two pieces attached to the hull of the ship. In fact, the whole system is suspended on the Cardan plan so that it keeps horizontal no matter how complicated the pitching and rolling movements of the ship.

"A system of counterweights and springs *ee* (Fig. 2) counterbalances the effects of inertia. Finally, the pivots on which the different pieces of the apparatus turn have ball-bearings, so as to eliminate friction as much as possible.

"Such is this ingenious device, which is, however, somewhat too complicated to be used for a simple game."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION

IT has been stated on high scientific authority that we are now in a position to forecast earthquake disturbances, and that the loss of life at San Francisco and Messina might have been avoided had the inhabitants of those cities known how to take advantage of this ability. Such statements are based on the theory that earthquakes are precipitated by the attraction of the heavenly bodies acting on a very delicate state of balance in the earth's crust. According to recent French investigations, however, there is no evidence that such attraction has acted at all, at least throughout the very large number of earthquakes that have been studied. Says a writer in *La Nature* (Paris, September 25):

"Earthquakes have been the objects of numerous theories. Among the most seductive are those that attribute a preponderant rôle to the action of the sun or moon, or to the influence of sun-spots. Mr. de Parville thought that he had found a relationship between certain terrestrial perturbations and the lunar declination, and he concluded that certain critical dates were favorable to great earthquakes, corresponding to well-determined solar and lunar positions, such as equilune, lumstice, and declination. These dates are very numerous, a dozen in a single month. Flammarion, in the Bulletin of the Astronomical Society, gives a statistical and chronological study of the principal earthquakes, whence it would seem to result that where some have thought to trace a relation of cause and effect, there is only simple coincidence. He has compared the dates of these earthquakes with the position of the earth, the sun, and the sun-spots, and in particular he has considered a series of violent earthquakes that have occurred since that at Messina—in Asia Minor (January 25), in Asiatic Turkey (February 13), in Japan (May 16), in Sumatra (June 6), in Provence (June 11), and in Mexico (July 30), all of which are scattered irregularly through the lunar calendar.

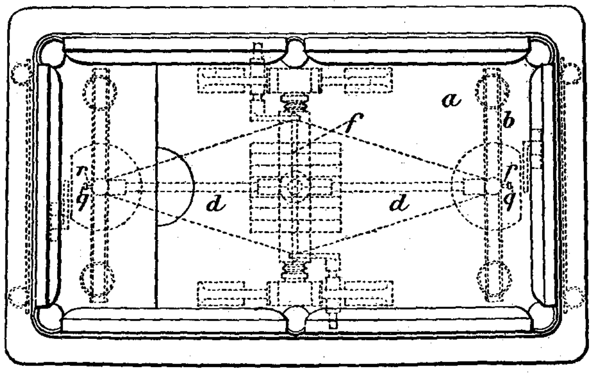
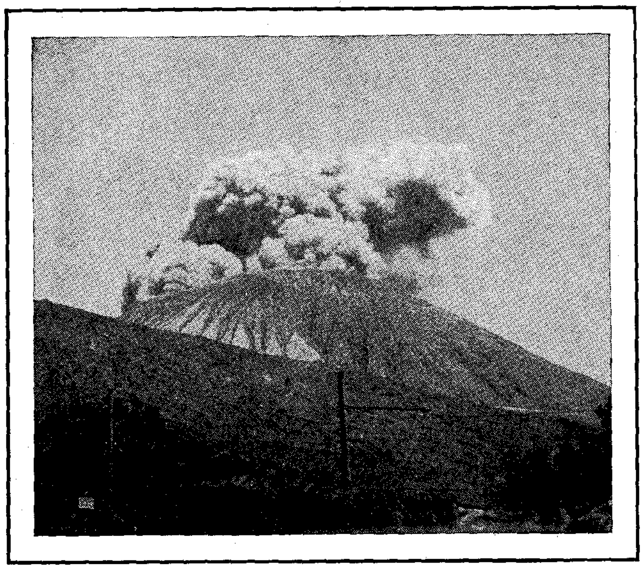


FIG. 3.—PLAN OF BILLIARD TABLE.

"From Flammarion's statistics and from others, much more complete, collected by Alexis Perrey de Dijon in regard to 17,249 earthquakes, it would appear that all these are distributed almost equally among the days near the syzygies (the day before the full moon, the day itself, and the day after) and those near the quadratures—8,838 for the former and 8,611 for the latter. The small difference would seem to show an influence of our satellite, but so feeble that no forecasts can be based on it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A VOLCANO IN REPOSE

AN interesting account of Vesuvius during its present period of repose, is contributed to *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, November) by Prof. Frank A. Perret, formerly of the Royal Vesuvian Observatory. The phases of "rest" described by Professor Perret are rather those of subdued activity.



By courtesy of "The American Journal of Science," New Haven.

VESUVIUS—EFFECT OF A LARGE INTERNAL AVALANCHE.

He tells us of change of form in the crater by downslips; of numbers of fumaroles, both the little craters in true connection with the mountain's interior and the "false" ones that form temporarily on cracks in the cooling lava-sheets; of the continual production of gases and vapors; of flows of mud—a very conspicuous feature, he says, of this "repose" period; and, finally, of remarkable avalanches that occur from time to time within the crater. Of these, Professor Perret writes:

"The last eruption left great masses of material in unstable equilibrium around the inside of the crater's edge, and from time to time these were precipitated into the abyss, compressing the air by their fall, and were then ejected as immense dust-clouds which so perfectly resembled true explosions that reports of a new eruption were frequently seen in the newspapers. One of these great downfalls occurred while I was visiting the United States, and I took occasion to deny the report of an eruption and published an explanation of the phenomenon in the New York papers.

"The downfall of these large masses soon raised the floor of the crater to a point some 300 meters below the rim and subsequent avalanches have formed a series of talus cones around the circumference of this floor which are constantly growing and thus reducing the size of the flat, central area.

"I use the word 'avalanche' instead of 'dry slip' or 'landslide' as it conveys a more adequate idea of the grandeur of the phenomenon. Slips and slides are continually occurring, but the descent of a true avalanche in the present crater of Vesuvius forms one of the most impressive sights which can be imagined. Detachment sometimes takes place silently but more often with a sharp crack. The acceleration is almost equal to that of a freely falling body, as the crater walls are nearly perpendicular. Huge bowlders, rebounding from the sills of lava, are projected horizontally and then descend in graceful curves, while the bulk of the avalanche, enveloped in whirling clouds, falls from precipice to precipice with the reverberating roar of thunder until it finally precipitates itself upon a talus at the bottom of the crater. Then ensues the development of a magnificent dust-cloud, flaring and torch-like at first, but it soon forms a compact cauliflower cloud of exquisite beauty. . . . The motion, both of translation and of development, is exceedingly rapid, and the cloud unfolds and advances with *sharply defined contours*. It should be noted that we have here no vapor of water, no high temperature, and little, if any, electrical potential—nothing, that is to say, which could constitute anything like an '*emulsion*,' and it would seem that all that is required for producing sharp outlines in a dust-cloud is sufficiently rapid projection against an air-cushion.

"The smaller of these avalanches are interesting as showing more clearly the various phases of their development, the wind often blowing to one side the lighter dust, where it may be seen ascending near the still falling avalanche and thus forming two columns moving in opposite directions.

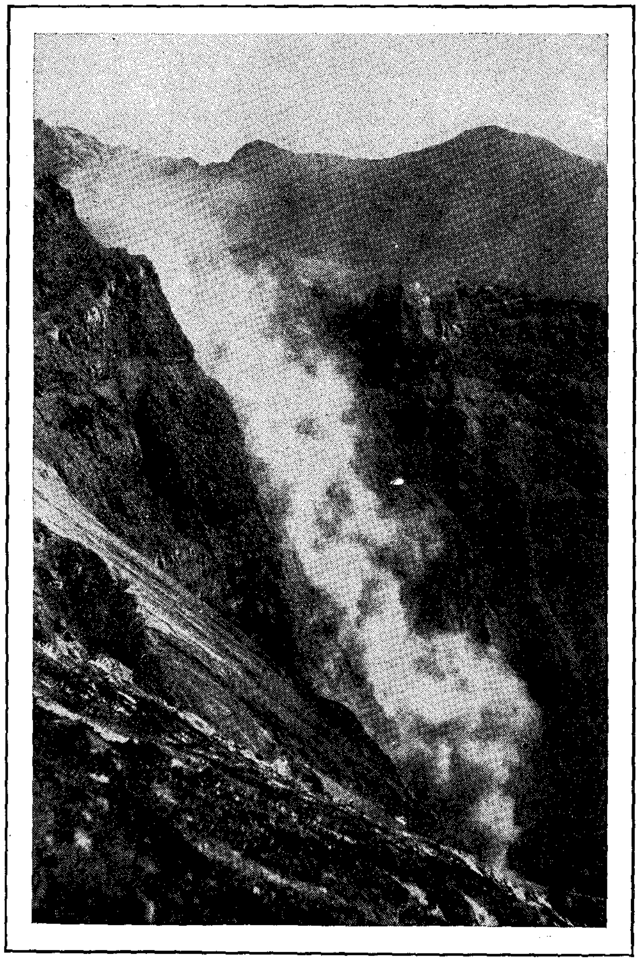
"The avalanches have recently become more numerous. This is due, in my opinion, to increasing tension within the volcano, which causes the detachment of the materials by producing slight earth tremors. The northerly half of the crater rim is being by their means considerably reduced in height and altered in contour. . . . . . .

"As to the future, it goes without saying that the remainder of the repose-period, be it long or short, will be of even greater interest than that which is already past. Fumarolic activity should increase, earth tremors become stronger and more frequent, until finally—if the volcanic action follows normal lines—the magma shall have fused and forced its way upward in the central conduit to the crater, when a new period of external activity will be inaugurated. A systematic study of the signs of its coming would be of great value to the science of prediction."

A WATCH WITH A LUMINOUS DIAL

A NEW form of watch with luminous dial that may be read in the dark, is described in the "Applied Science" pages of *La Nature* (Paris, September 25). Its name, "the radium watch," is unfortunate and misleading, since there is no radium about it. Says the writer who tells of it in the paper above named:

"The first thought that one generally has on waking in the night is to know what o'clock it is; repeating clocks and watches that strike the hour when desired cost too much to be in extended use. The 'radium watch,' whose price is reasonable ($7) gives, on the contrary, every one an opportunity to ascertain the hour in darkness. The idea has occurred to many persons to make dials luminous by means of phosphorescent powders, but the results are



By courtesy of "The American Journal of Science," New Haven.

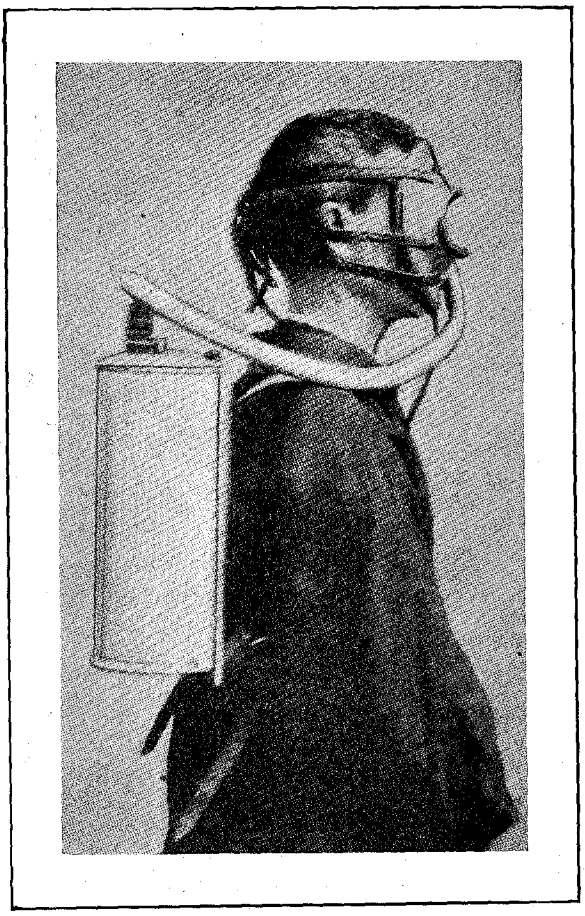
VESUVIUS—DESCENT OF AN AVALANCHE INSIDE THE CRATER.

not always satisfactory, on account of the feeble light emitted by calcium sulfid, which is not very brilliant except when recently exposed to sunlight. Evidently there is no radium in the composition used on the dial of the watch that we have recently tested . . . but it is a new phosphorescent powder whose brilliancy much surpasses that of any that we have hitherto seen. Even after several days, without again exposing it to sunlight, it continues to shine brightly. Only the hands are covered with it, and a small luminous point is placed on each of the hours. This is quite sufficient, for we are so accustomed to a clock dial that we can tell time by the position of the hands, without the necessity of actually seeing the figures. If there is any doubt, we may always find out what the figures are by counting from the figure six, from which the luminous dot has been purposely omitted. . . . The watch also has an alarm, whose bell is quite loud when the case is open. This is so arranged that when the lid is open it forms a support, so that the dial is then disposed vertically. The dimensions are those of an ordinary watch and nothing distinguishes it from others at first sight; it is calculated to be useful to travelers and to all persons whose occupations require them to be early risers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LIQUID-AIR RESPIRATOR

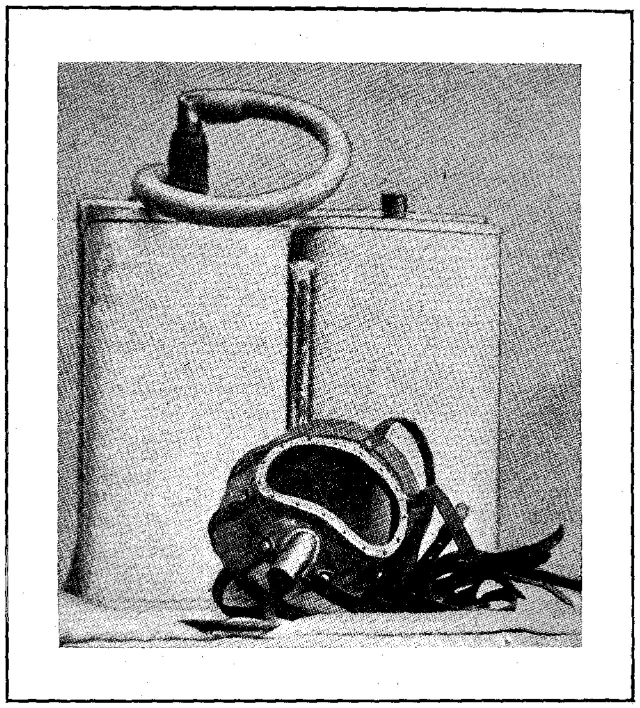
A SUCCESSFUL attempt to use liquid air for feeding the respiration apparatus used in rescuing work, has been made by Mr. George Claude, of Paris, the well-known worker in the field of air liquefaction. This apparatus, which is described in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, October), avoids the harmful variations in composition usually occurring in the case of liquid air, and insures high efficiency. Says the writer:

"The liquid oxygen is contained in a metal tank and locked efficiently by incombustible glass wool, so that the operator may, without any inconvenience, assume any position entailed by his work. The tank is surrounded by an incombustible heat insulator (likewise glass wool), the high efficiency of which has been borne out by practise. This heat-insulating material is placed in another very substantial metal tank. All the parts of the apparatus are so strong as readily to resist any mechanical strain, which is an undoubted advantage over previous designs.



APPARATUS IN POSITION.

"The heat insulation obtained by this arrangement insures an evaporation lasting 2-2½ hours. The apparatus is free from any double-walled vessel with vacuum between the walls, as these devices—while being far too delicate to handle—by cutting off any outside heat, just prevent the very purpose of the apparatus—the production of a lively evaporation of liquefied gas.



THE MASK AND THE LIQUID-AIR VESSELS.

"The oxygen supply is very plentiful, the 12 liters of liquid oxygen being reduced in two hours to 1,200 liters of gaseous oxygen, corresponding to a rate of 600 liters per hour, which is five times the amount necessitated by a hard manual worker. However, this abundance does not mean any waste of material; on the contrary, it affords another advantage: In the apparatus most in favor at the present time, which is based on the use of compress oxygen, the very considerable weight of the oxygen bottles entails the utilization of absolutely the whole of the oxygen carried by the operator. So far from discharging into the open the products of respiration, which still contain much oxygen, these are made to pass over cartridges of regenerating matter, in which the water and carbonic acid are absorbed. In the Claude apparatus this costly and inconvenient complication is avoided, only the most exhausted gases (viz., those obtained at the end of each respiration) being discharged, while the breathed-out gases, not discharged, which still contain enormous amounts of oxygen, are kept surrounded by an atmosphere of fresh oxygen.

"The vaporized oxygen does not go directly to the mask; as evaporation is a continuous and relatively slow phenomenon, while inspiration, on the contrary, is a practically instantaneous process requiring a considerable gas volume, some intermediary is obviously required. The vaporized oxygen is, to this effect, thrown out, first into a caoutchouc bag . . . enclosed in another substantial metal reservoir, and thence is supplied to the mask through a tube of sufficient cross section. The mask is applied on the face by a device, insuring a sufficiently tight closure, in spite of any variations in the form of faces. A special advantage of this arrangement is that the slight depression produced during respiration applies the mask more tightly against the face, thus absolutely preventing the entrance of any traces of vitiated outside air, whereas during expiration the mask allows the expired air to escape into the open, when, at the end of expiration, the caoutchouc bag is filled both with the products of expiration and the oxygen vaporized between two successive inspirations. The most vitiated gases are thus expelled automatically, without the aid of any special mechanism, and this is why the proportion of expired gases in the bag is never inconvenient, in spite of the absence of regenerators and the use of such small amounts of liquid oxygen. This strikingly illustrates the extreme simplicity of the apparatus, which, strictly speaking, does not comprize any mechanism and thus is free from any risk of breakdown."

CHEMICAL DRINKING-WATER

THE experience of the Peterkin family, who salted their coffee by accident and spent much valuable time in trying to mend matters by adding various chemical reagents, is recalled by that of some modern municipalities who do not like the ingredients in their drinking-water—mud, perhaps, or lime—and are trying to mend matters by chemical processes. The Peterkins, it will be remembered, by advice of their mentor, The Lady from Philadelphia, finally concluded that the best way out was to make more coffee; but this expedient can not be adopted generally in the case of drinking-water. Other and purer supplies are distant and expensive; New York may send to the Catskills for hers, but the towns in the Mississippi Valley must take their muddy rivers as sources of supply, either with or without treatment of some kind. McKeesport, Pa., for instance, found its water too hard and installed a softening plant, not only for the industrial use of the water, but also for drinking-purposes. What has been the result? Says Dr. A. G. Sandblad, the chemist and bacteriologist of the McKeesport plant, in a recent paper in *Engineering News* (New York, October):

"Scarcely had the McKeesport water-softening and filtration plant been in operation four weeks, before a certain professional man of that city declared 'that any one who drinks the McKeesport softened water for two years will be dead.' Kindly note that these words did not come from a layman. They can not be swept aside without further comment as the immature conclusions of an untrained mind. Coming as they do from a man of mature years, wide experience, and supposedly mature judgment—a member of a profession whose calling it is to preserve human health and happiness, they demand the attention of water-works men, and it is the object of this paper to ascertain if such conclusions have any foundation in facts.

"This is an extreme and drastic declaration, in which few persons will concur; but many persons, who are not acquainted with the methods of water softening, sometimes entertain some doubts in their minds as to the entire wholesomeness of a softened water supply. That water is softened successfully for boiler purposes no one will deny. But that water intended for domestic use can be softened by chemical processes and leave no injurious matter in the water seems beyond the possible to many, even those who should, by their training and experience, be in a position to form an accurate opinion on the question. Many of these doubting Thomases are honest and intelligent persons. They are honest in their apprehensions and they are willing to accept reasons if they have them presented to them in a manner which they can comprehend."

Dr. Sandblad does not believe that chemical treatment, at least as carried out in McKeesport, injures the potability of the water; he describes the process at length, and shows that the substances left in the water after it are present in many good drinking-waters. He acknowledges, however, that no treatment of this kind should be adopted without careful preliminary study. He says:

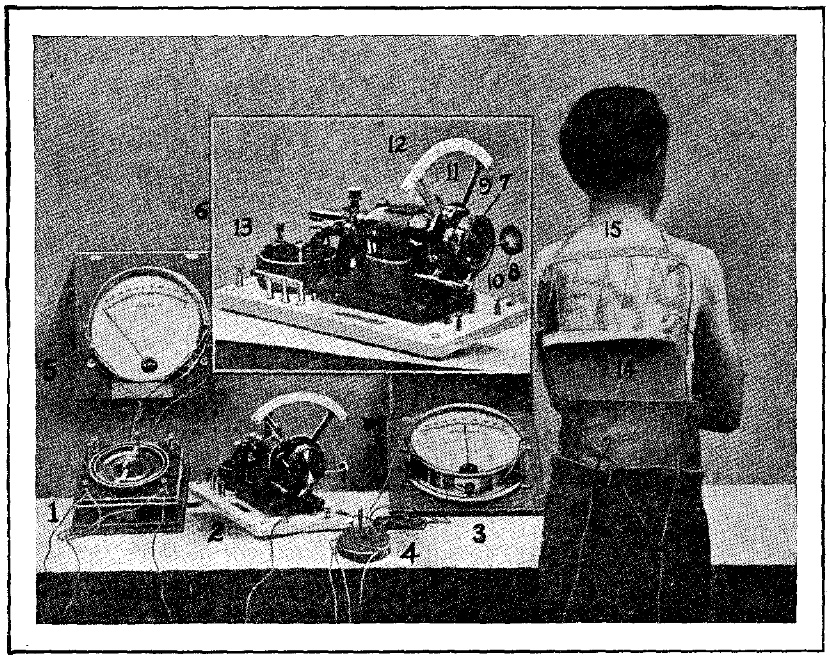
"Of course no one should undertake to select a system of softening for any given locality without first becoming thoroughly acquainted with all the varying conditions and peculiarities of that locality's source of supply. Only a thorough knowledge of such data can result in a successfully designed plant; therefore no one should decide until all the conditions have been ascertained over a sufficiently long period of time to warrant definite conclusions. No definite time can be arbitrarily laid down."

ELECTRICITY AS AN AWAKENER

WHEN one has fallen into a stupor or a state of coma, electricity, properly applied, may be employed to awaken him. This discovery, made some time ago in France, has now been placed on a practical basis in this country. It is connected, oddly enough, with the other discovery that an alternating current of proper rhythm may be used to put a patient to sleep. Says Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, writing in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 2):

"It would seem strange, at first sight, that the electric current, whose effects in electrocution are well known, should also be able to reanimate. It is with this, as with so many other chemical or physical agents, which, according to the dose and the conditions of use, exert either a favorable or a fatal action.

"It has been well known, since the experiments made several years ago by Battelli at Geneva, that a very short shock with a high-tension alternating current may recall to life a subject apparently electrocuted. It was not until the investigations of Leduc and Rouxeau, at Nantes, however, that we were permitted to witness a practical application of this phenomenon. And now Dr. Robinovitch, the learned directress of a pathological review in New York, who divides her time between the laboratories of France and America, has been able by her researches to place electric resuscitation on a sufficiently sure basis to make possible its practical use, not only in cases of accidental electric shock but in syncope due to narcosis by chloroform or ether. . . . . . .



ROBINOVITCH'S DEVICE FOR ELECTRIC RESUSCITATION.

1, Arrangement for reducing difference of potential; 2, special interruption, giving rapidly interrupted direct current; 3, milliamperemeter to measure current-intensity; 4, commutator; 5, voltmeter; 6, enlarged representation of the interrupter (2); 7, interrupting wheel; 8, micrometer screw regulating the frequency of the current, as read off on the scale (12); 13, rheostat to regulate the speed of the electric motor operating the interrupter.

"The apparatus shown and described herewith is intended especially for the resuscitation of persons who have had an overdose of chloroform or ether. The new process will render precious service, especially since the methods of mechanical reanimation now in use are but feebly effective in serious cases of this kind. The electric method will be used under the best conditions, the physician having the electric apparatus ready for immediate use, during the progress of the narcosis.

"The experimenter has made very instructive tests with dogs, which when asphyxiated by chloroform until respiration and heart action were completely suspended, were recalled to life by the application of rhythmic impulses of current. . . . . . .

"Mlle. Robinovitch has also constructed portable devices intended to be of service in accidents caused by electric shock. She has recently had occasion for the first time, to apply her method to man. A woman who had, by reason of sudden deprivation of morphin, fallen into a serious syncope, which resisted all ordinary mechanical methods of reanimation, was resuscitated by the application of the electric treatment for thirty seconds only."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MRS. BESANT REPUDIATED IN INDIA

BY the time Mrs. Annie Besant gathers together her American sheaves for her Indian warehouses it looks as tho she might find her barns burned down by the very Hindu pundits whose faith she claims to represent. She is making a lecture tour of America, converting men and women to occultism, initiating them into the mysteries of the so-called philosophy of the Hindus. But the intelligent people in India, we are told, are rising unequivocally to condemn Mrs. Besant's propaganda as being of the nature of a powerful drug, that will unman a nation. Pundit Manohar Lal Zutshi, M.A., sounds this note of warning in a recent number of the Allahabad *Hindustan Review*. He propounds the question: "What does theosophy stand for in the new life for India?" and he trenchantly answers this query in the following words:

Photograph by Elliott & Fry, London.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Native Indians, it is said, find it incongruous for this Englishwoman to be teaching Hindus Hinduism, and they talk of ending this anomaly.

> "It (theosophy) stands for orthodoxy, for reaction, for inactivity, for sheer inertia. I am not here concerned with the dogmas of 'theosophy,' the occult chemistry, the astral plane, or the mahatmas. The mahatmas may be as plentiful in Tibet as blackberries, for aught I know. On these questions mine is the agnostic attitude: I do not know. . . . (But) there are certain weaknesses in Hindu character, weaknesses born in our blood and bred in our bone, which 'theosophy,' instead of removing, only confirms and intensifies. I am not going to inquire into the genesis of these weaknesses . . . but that those weaknesses exist and make the Hindus 'mild,' inactive, unpractical, and quite unfit for the strenuous life of modern times, no one can deny. A very strong tendency to mystic pessimism colors the thought of even our best thinkers, and in the average Hindu it degenerates into mere passivity and sheer *nirvana*. The shaking off of this intellectual torpor is the *sine qua non* of success under modern conditions of life, and consequently anything which tends to intensify and perpetuate it is most decidedly an evil. I hold, and I am not alone in that opinion, that 'Theosophy' does act in that way on the Hindu mind. To the man who is dead drunk with alcohol, it gives an additional dose of *dhatura* (a powerful East-Indian drug)."

Here the learned pundit strengthens his argument by quoting from another learned pundit, Iqbal Kishen Shargha, who also denounces theosophy as robbing the Hindu of the small meed of vitality that he may have. To quote Pundit Shargha:

> "Unfortunately the average Hindu is of a contemplative rather than of an active turn of mind; and theosophical teachings do him some harm by exercising a quieting influence upon a nature already quiescent. . . . The effect of these teachings on the ordinary Indian mind is to magnify the unseen and distant and to belittle the present and the seen. The theories may be true or false; but they strengthen a vicious tendency which ought to be guarded against."

Besides this inherent weakness in theosophy, there is yet another reason why this cult is being condemned in India. The people of Hindustan are coming to realize and chafe at the incongruity of an Englishwoman teaching the Hindus Hinduism, and are talking of putting a period to this grotesque anomaly. In fact, East-Indian leaders have begun to see a grave menace to the future existence of their race in Mrs. Annie Besant's rôle as an expounder of Hinduism in India itself, and native scribes are not hesitating to warn their countrymen to beware of the guile of this aged European woman who, they assert, is insidiously working for the complete enslavement of the Hindu people. To quote the first-named writer:

> "To the average Hindu theosophist, theosophy means Hinduism *plus* Mrs. Annie Besant. He seems to have made Mrs. Besant the keeper of his conscience and the 'overseer' of his soul. Caste system is good because Mrs. Besant is in favor of it; widow marriage is bad because Mrs. Besant is opposed to it. With the English jingoes during the Boer War it was 'My country, right or wrong.' With the ordinary Hindu theosophist it is 'Mrs. Besant, right or wrong.' And, as every schoolboy knows, this spirit of obscurantism is fatal to all improvement and to all honest thinking."

Lala Har Dyal, a distinguished graduate of an Indian university and a professor of one of the leading patriotic colleges of Lahore, writing in a late number of the Calcutta *Modern Review*, goes still farther. He believes that Mrs. Besant's propaganda is dealing death-blows to Hinduism which she claims to be uplifting. Says he:

> "Recently a number of Englishmen and Englishwomen have come forward as apostles of Hinduism, pure and undefiled. They presume to instruct us in our own holy *shastras*. They profess great love for our religion. . . . An Englishwoman (Mrs. Annie Besant) is president of a body composed of the élite of Hinduism, influential landowners and learned priests of Benares. And they voluntarily pay her homage. . . . Englishmen and Englishwomen honored almost as priests by some of us! Mark the sad spectacle; ponder over its deep significance. It is the death-knell of the Hindu race."

UNMOVED BY SUICIDE

SUICIDE in the United States has increased to a startling degree, but, says *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), the really startling thing about it is that it does not startle serious-minded people. "It hardly awakens more remark than does the ordinary way of dying for one to read in the morning paper that some prominent banker or leading society woman has deliberately thrown life away. 'Poor man!' or 'Poor woman!' we say; just as tho they had been taken off by pneumonia."

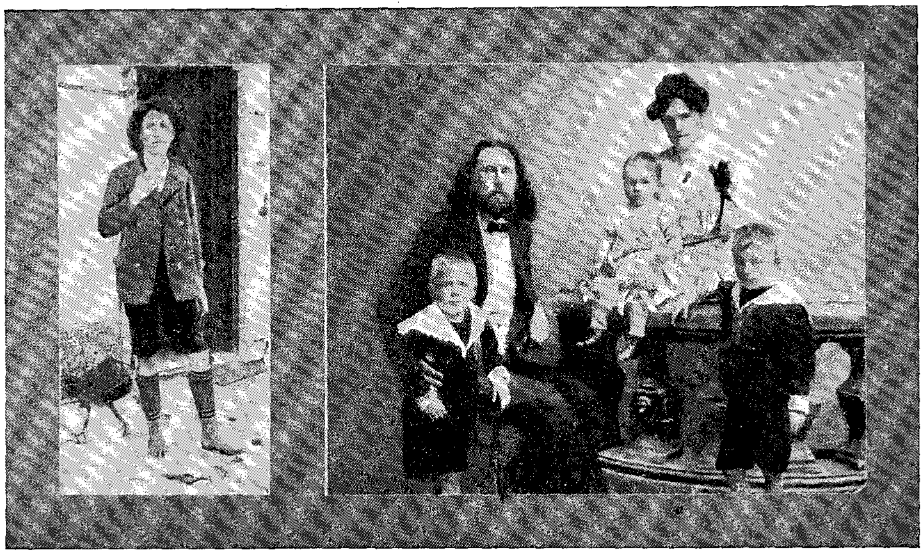
For facts the writer might have quoted the figures of Frederick L. Hoffman, appearing in the New York *Tribune* (November 4), showing that for the last year the rate of suicide has been higher than during any previous year for which approximately accurate data are available. "Against the rate of 18.8 to the 100,000 of population in 1907, the rate for 1908 was 21.8, or higher by over one point than the exceptionally high rate for 1904 of 20.7." The actual increase in the number of suicides during the year was 601, while the corresponding increase in the population during the same period was only 2.3 per cent. Returns from 65 cities show 3,853 suicides. Suicidal frequency is lowest in the small cities and highest in the large. Cities of Western States hold the highest rate, while those of the North Central States stand the lowest. About the character of the suicides Mr. Hoffman writes:

> "An analysis of individual cases of suicide would seem to sustain the conclusion that the increase in suicidal frequency affects particularly the well-to-do, prosperous, and better educated elements of the population rather than the unfortunate, the ignorant, and the poor. Such a study of individual cases also reveals the fact of a close connection between suicide and crime in all its phases, particularly, however, crimes of a more serious character committed by men in high positions of responsibility, where the only alternative to escape punishment is the termination of life by self-murder. Finally, there is positive evidence of mental and

physical deterioration, and in part, at least among those who have come from the country to live in the cities and to whom the intensity of city life, its opportunities for excitement and temptation prove disastrous, causing mental unbalance, nervous diseases, and material, moral, and spiritual discontent."

Turning to the religious aspects of the question, *The Living Church* observes:

"While it is wrong to exaggerate, it would seem that in our modern life we are developing a condition in morals similar to that of the Roman Empire in its decay. This is a day in which the materialistic philosophy of the last generation, altho it has run its course and died out of the schools, would seem to have filtered through into the common mind, and to have produced its legitimate fruit in materialistic living. Great fortunes have been piled up under social and political conditions favorable to the aggregation of wealth. The expenditure of vast sums on mere material advancement or sensual gratification has set the pace in the public mind, by making men generally think that material results are the be-all and the end-all of our civilization.



ALFRED BIERLING,
Who will play *St. John*.

ANTON LANG,
Who will be the *Christus*.

ACTORS AT THE NEXT PASSION PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU.

"And not only has our civilization given the desire to the average man and woman to make an idol of enjoyment, but it has done much to make comfort and gratification cheap and accessible; so that the poor have not only the desire but the ability to indulge in many things that were formerly the luxuries of the rich. Thus it is that 'the things that should have been for their wealth' have become to many an occasion of falling.

"Further, the marvelous alleviation of suffering with which God has blest the studies and experiments of the physician has been perverted in men's minds into an idolatry of freedom from physical pain. So that physical ease has been elevated into a travesty of religion.

"And back of all this lies that great fallacy which is part of all modern developments of religion; namely, that the individual intellect is supreme; that every man may think and believe as he pleases; that he owes nothing intellectually or spiritually to anything outside himself; that he has not only a right but a duty, as man to assert his manhood by adopting any religion he pleases, or no religion whatsoever, if that pleases him better."

The writer reviews the pitiful reasons that are given in numerous cases by those who make way with themselves. "A woman has frequent headaches and sees no prospect of getting rid of them. A man is refused in marriage by a young woman. A young woman is jilted by a worthless man. A business man loses his fortune. A person is overworked and nervously exhausted." These cases illustrate but the nemesis of that "spiritual freedom" claimed to-day by those who renounce any allegiance to a Superior Being. The writer continues:

"Free thinking, which, as commonly understood, is essentially lawless and immoral, results inevitably in free living, especially in an age when we have so many temptations to lawlessness and self-gratification. Given, then, a mind with no law but its own whim, it indulges itself in any way that it sees fit; in low and vulgar ways if its tastes are low and vulgar, in refined and intellectual ways if it cares for things refined and intellectual—but always with this underlying purpose of gratification in it all; with no thought of loyalty due to any higher Being, or of any debt of right to be paid to any fellow man. Then, when the objects of its gratification cease to gratify, when life has nothing further to offer, when to live longer with its thirst unquenched would be a torture, when actual or impending failure is written over all that it has loved; then the life which the man no longer values is pettishly or recklessly thrown away. Life is to me no longer worth living; therefore, I will not live."

An article in a recent number of the New York *City Mission Monthly* dwells upon the prevalence of child-suicide in Germany, which was treated at some length in our issue for July 3. Says the writer:

"Prevalence of suicide among children, in Prussia especially, is just now attracting public attention in Europe in an unusual degree, and some startling facts are being brought to light. It seems almost incredible that every year, according to reliable authorities, in Prussia alone about six hundred persons under the age of twenty take their own lives, and that among children under fifteen years of age the number of suicides annually runs between sixty and seventy. These are startling figures. This suicidal tendency is ascribed by some to the excessive strain of the German system of education. Professor Eulenberg, a well-known German physiologist and nerve specialist, thinks that the cause is rather to be found in the home. Lack of control, lack of insight, lack of understanding of the child soul, are, in his judgment, the real source of this serious phenomenon. There are others, however, who think that the suicide mania of so many children arises from the emotional literature which falls into their hands. There may be some truth in this latter supposition, for a great deal of reading matter is poured forth from the press, whose influence is most unsettling and pernicious."

COMMERCIALIZING THE PASSION PLAY

THE Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau, which comes up next year for its decennial presentation, has had a history of progressive publicity. For a long time previous to 1880, points out a writer in the London *Sphere*, it was almost an unknown factor so far as English, and doubtless American, visitors were concerned. Then visitors "actually came in contact with a real Volkspiel, with people of intense enthusiasm and an extraordinary single-minded devotion to the whole spirit of a festival that they had inherited from their fathers." Publicity began in this way:

"It was in 1890 that the photographer's share in the festival commenced. I believe that the characters in the play were scarcely photographed at all at any earlier date. It was with these performances of 1890 that a certain measure of vulgarization set in. The various actors went about their household duties in the numerous cottages in which visitors were received, and it was no uncommon thing to hear some one shout, 'Will the *Apostle John* bring me some bread?' or to ask *Judas Iscariot* to fetch the beer; for both of these characters were in their private capacity associated with homes which had let rooms to English visitors.

"In 1900 the simplicity of earlier decades had entirely vanished, and for the performances of 1910 immense efforts are being made to give visitors to the Passion Play all the comforts that they would naturally expect in the best hotels of Munich or of any other city in the German Empire."

The editor of *The Graphic* complains of being already inundated with pictures. The two here reproduced represent the *Christus* surrounded by his family, and Alfred Bierling, who is to be the new *St. John*. We read:

"Anton Lang is now *Christus* for the second time. It is a very arduous part, for whatever stage machinery may do, it is certain that the Crucifixion scene is a great strain on the physique of an actor.

"The Passion Play for 1910 is being organized by Herr Ludwig Lang, whose sister, Miss Josefa Lang, presides over a working party of twelve seamstresses who manufacture the whole of the costumes required for the purpose. These costumes are very varied and interesting."

UNSYMPATHETIC RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES

WHEN left to the mercies of its religious *confrères*, *The Biblical World* (Chicago) finds them at least of a tempered tenderness. Last week we showed how the secular press had treated its recent utterances upon the new ethics, objection being especially urged against its position that the Bible is not an adequate ethical guide for modern society. *The Advance*, a Chicago journal of the Congregational Church, is not altogether sure that *The Biblical World* has been "grossly misrepresented." It protests that it "can not join in the charge that it was wrong for the editors of the daily press to convey the impression that your editorial taught questionable doctrine." *The Advance* proceeds in this pointed form of address:

"You call this doctrine the 'New Ethics and the Historical Interpretation of the Bible.' You say that this new ethic is to take the place of the 'old appeals to the sanctity of the moral law or to the authority of *a priori* intuitions.' In saying this you ought to know that even the editors of the secular press could hardly be expected to look with complacency on an attempt to set aside the moral law or the intuitions of the human soul regarding right and wrong. Lincoln said, 'You can repeal the Missouri Compromise and the Constitution of the United States, but you can not repeal the moral constitution of man.' It may be kindness instead of cruelty for the press to warn you against such an attempt as this."

The writer goes on to quote and comment upon one of the chief claims made by the suffering journal in describing the "New Ethics" thus:

"You say: 'This newer point of view takes account of the vital relationship between codes of ethics and contemporary social welfare. It regards moral precepts as instruments by which the social group asserts and maintains its welfare. It leads the student to expect that each particular social exigency will demand its specific type of ethics, and it seeks to furnish reliable guidance by setting forth the inductive principles on the basis of which human conduct may be rightly valued.'

"The meaning of this, if we understand you and you understand yourselves, is that moral precept is simply a matter of expediency. If 'a social group' finds a moral law in the way of what it considers its welfare it is to set it aside. But there is nothing new about such a view. Social groups always have been and are now ignoring or setting aside moral precepts and ethics which they find in their way to desired ends. This is one of the most persistent evils of the world.

"The new ethics would also mean the abrogation of a universal moral law and make it a matter of social condition or geography. New York's social group of Four Hundred could set up one moral code, the middle class another, and the lower stratum of society still another. Chicago would have one ethic, St. Louis another, and Texas another. A man could change his morals with his residence."

The Advance has other objections to offer, such as that the contention that "the newer method of Biblical study will make pastors more efficient in practical Christian work" has only the force of assertion. Over the vexed questions of the ethical aspects of the capital-and-labor struggle or the child-labor problem such rebuttals as these are advanced:

"You say that Bible-reading can not furnish an intelligent understanding of the present conflict between labor and capital. But, not to be personal, it is not in evidence that the expert method has solved this problem at the university. One of the most powerful members of the United States Senate said, in an address at a college commencement, that the solution of the problem is to be found in the Sermon on the Mount, especially in the Golden Rule, and they are in the Bible. It is to be hoped that within the next ten thousand years the social system will better conform, in this respect, to the plain teachings of the Bible.

"You also ask, 'How shall a man gain defensible moral convictions concerning the ethics of child labor if he confine his attention to a literature which never dreamed of the possibility of modern factories and machinery?' But where would the world be to-day in this matter if there had been no Bible-reading? Historical study shows that such men even as Plato and Aristotle had no proper sense of the value of child life, and that Christian conviction has been the chief cause of the tremendous change that has come over the world since leaders of Greek and Roman society were counseling parents to throw away their children along with superfluous puppies and kittens."

The use of the Bible as "literature" raises another question, and one of great importance, *The Advance* thinks, in the "issue with the press and also to the general public":

"It is the question whether the modern critic, as you understand and defend him, believes that the Bible is anything more than a man's book. The older method which you want displaced has been to study the Bible as something more than human declaration. It has been looked upon, all through these centuries of great conflict and great achievement, as furnishing a revelation of the mind of God. In fact, this has been the secret of its tremendous power over the human mind and moral action. It has made the weak strong and the timid heroic. It has wiped away tears and healed broken hearts. It has put high resolve in the soul of youth and a heavenly light on the face of the dying. If you are asking that this conviction now be cast aside, you ought to be aware of the revolutionary character of the demand which you are making. Perhaps it is because you do not seem to realize the significance of this demand that you think yourselves so grossly misrepresented. And it is possible also that *The Biblical World* does not intend to go the whole way with the modern critics in this respect. But if not, the editor would do well to take warning from the criticisms of the daily press and look more carefully to his fences."

The Christian Observer (Presbyterian, Louisville) sees the "New Ethics" such as "to deny to the Bible all authority over man's conscience and steadily undermine men's regard for its commands." Max Heller, writing in *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati), finds his "sympathy with the libeled editors of *The Biblical World* is far from complete," because of what he calls "skilful straddling." He writes:

"Where there is slander there is apt to be provocation. Their profest purpose is to 'set forth religious belief in such a way that it shall not be disastrously affected by the science of our day,' as otherwise 'religion can affect only a fraction of one's life.' That standpoint, from the first, is bound to involve one in equivocations, ambiguities, ingenious conciliations of every sort; instead of frankly renouncing a belief which will not square with positive knowledge, that belief is recast so as to shed its real character, and we are then informed that the old religion is simply being clothed in new language; a straddle of this kind can not delude for any length of time either the men who are trying to deceive themselves or the public for whose consumption these exegetical acrobatics are intended.

"To say, for instance, that 'the moral precepts of mankind will change with changing circumstances of life' is to utter a harmless truism; the fact, however, is that the moral concepts are subject to corresponding alterations, and that the Bible exhibits these fluctuations, not merely in the customs it relates, but in commandments which it enjoins upon all generations to come. Similarly, it is very safe to warn against 'deriving the contents of ethics exclusively from the Bible'; the fact, however, is that modern ethics is, at times, in open conflict with the Bible and the question then is to speak out honestly as to which side one must espouse."

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST CATHOLIC WRITERS

IS literature a respecter of religions? Some such question is earnestly debated by two brilliant Catholic writers, Miss Repplier and Miss Guiney, who take up the cudgels in *The Catholic World* (New York) against another writer of their own faith. The Rev. John Talbot Smith recently astonished some of his coreligionists by stating in *The St. John's Quarterly* (Fordham) that publishers and editors scrutinize the religious faith of their new contributors before they accept their productions. There is, he says, to be found "a feeling against writers known to be Catholic, and it takes but a trifle often to decide against a meritorious book. . . . The young writer must keep the fact of his faith in the background until he has won his place in public favor. His books must be as indifferent in tone as if an indifferentist wrote them." But here, says Miss Repplier, "is cynicism walking hand in hand with simplicity." She asks:

LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY,

Who scouts the idea that a young Catholic writer needs subterfuges in order to gain a hearing.

"Does Father Smith really believe that the big, indifferent, easy-going world is concerning itself for one moment with the religious convictions of a young literary aspirant; or that editors, who are striving to keep their public instructed and amused, can afford to be side-tracked by theology?"

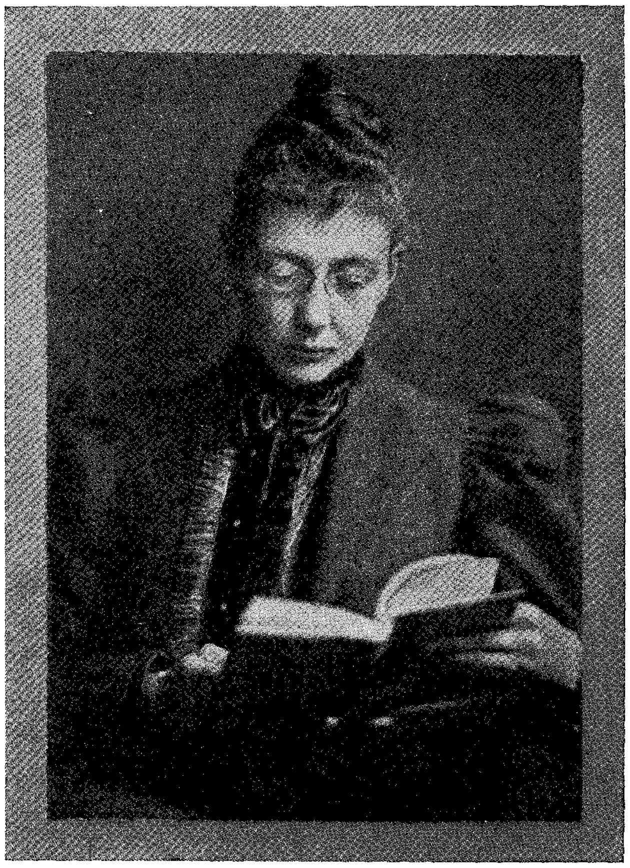
Here is the real situation as Miss Repplier sees it:

"If a book be designed solely for Catholic readers, if it be controversial in its tone, or treat of matters which concern Catholics and Catholics only, we can hardly expect the secular press and the secular public to welcome it with enthusiasm, unless it be a great literary masterpiece. The 'Apologia Pro Vita Sua' has never languished for readers. But that a Catholic setting can be made acceptable in fiction has been amply proven by the success of Mr. Henry Harland's three last stories, 'The Cardinal's Snuff-Box,' 'The Lady Paramount,' and 'My Friend Prospero.' The atmosphere of Catholicism, revealed with such triumphant gayety and grace in these books, charmed the wide world of English readers, because it harmonizes with the narratives, because it feeds the currents of thought and of emotion as naturally as the church of Thrums feeds the life currents of that chilly town. Father Smith makes no mention of Mr. Harland's stories, tho he draws a sharp contrast between the popularity among Catholics of Mr. Marion Crawford's secular novels, and our neglect of such distinctively Catholic writers as Dr. Brownson, Father Hecker, and Mr. John Gilmary Shea, 'who devoted their entire time and talent to the faith.' But the novelist commands a wider public than the toiling scholar—be his faith what it may—can ever hope to reach. Mr. Crawford has doubtless been read by thousands of Catholics who have never opened one of Dr. Brownson's books; he has also been read by thousands of Protestants to whom the studious, painstaking, and rabidly anti-Catholic histories of Mr. Henry Charles Lea are wholly and happily unknown. The preference of the average reader for what Dr. Johnson amiably called 'light and sparkling compositions' has little or nothing to do with theology. As for Catholic novelists languishing under undue neglect, they have for the most part won that modest tribute of success which their art warranted. It is hardly fair to range alongside of Mr. Crawford such writers as 'Mrs. Sadlier, the genial story-teller, Mrs. Dorsey of a similar fame, Mary Agnes Tincker, our cleverest novelist, and a host of others, who could have won fame and even fortune in the secular field, and who got nothing for their fidelity to their own standard.' To compare Mr. Crawford's career with the careers of Mrs. Sadlier, Mrs. Dorsey, and Miss Tincker would seem to indicate some possible comparison of their work, and this can not be made."

A view as little sympathetic with the complaining geniuses is given in the same journal from the trenchant pen of Louise Imogen Guiney, who has this to say:

"Writing is something more than a pastime or even a profession: it is a terribly responsible vocation, and should have its dissuasive or corroborative noviciates, slow, severe, with endless fasts, vigils, and penances, and confession of faults in chapter. Much failure due to hopeless mediocrity has been looked upon, in parochial circles, as martyrdom imposed upon budding talent plus virtue. Many are our would-be celebrities, many the boastings which have buzzed around them. Fewer pens, and better, would perhaps cheer things along. We can not blink the fact that we have hardly any trained craftsmen in prose, or verse, and not many learned specialists. Our highlands have no peaks; but, wait! We are only at the end of our glacial period; the peaks are already grumbling and rising.

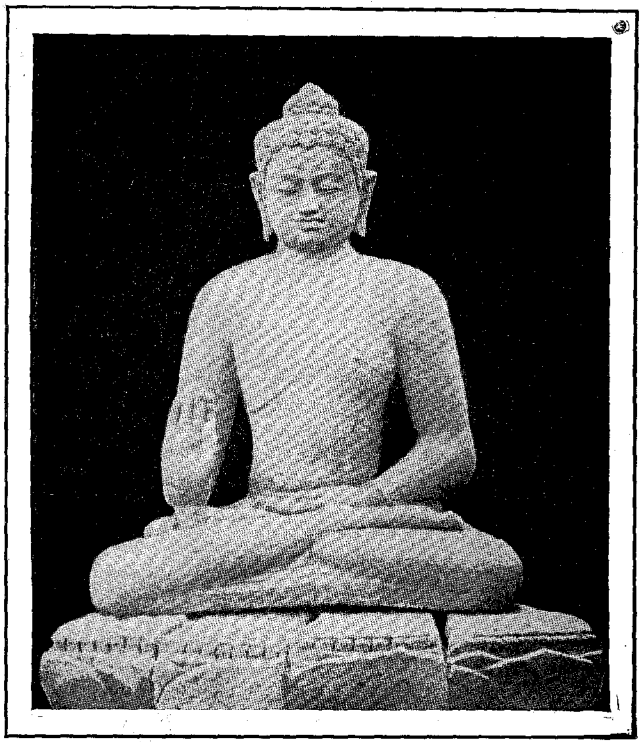
"The remedy for our too low intellectual status in this country lies in our own hands. One obvious way of inoculating the acknowledged sluggishness of our unawakened multitudes is even now quietly being tried in several high quarters, and is bound to have immense results. It is to amalgamate as closely as circumstances will permit, amalgamate organically and commercially, with those brethren of ours over sea whose language and laws we share: the Catholics of Great Britain. Doubtless it may require



AGNES REPPLIER,

Who thinks that Catholic novelists, pitied because "languishing under undue neglect," have in reality "won that modest tribute of success which their art warranted."

some humility on our part to perceive and admit how unconscionably far head of us they are, all along the line. Very desirable for ourselves would it be to acquire such standards, such traditions, such leaderships, such general ethical intelligence. They also have another asset worth all these. No American priest or layman who has ever lived with them, known them at home, will gainsay it that they can teach us something of simplicity and loyalty; of fearless thoroughness in the practise of our common religion, and passionate enthusiasm for it. They write as they do because they live as they do. Their progress is greater than ours, because they are a more spiritual society. When will our men, especially our young men of the universities and the professions, generate among our eighteen millions aforesaid a Catholic spirit equal to theirs in England? We shall hear no more in that day of subterfuges recommended to the young writer and imagined as sadly necessary."



DHYANI BUDDHA,
From Borobudur, Java.

The attenuated waist and abdomen of this statue seem to Western eyes due to ignorance of anatomy. But the Eastern sculptor seeks here to express something more subtle than ordinary physical beauty.

A MONEY-BLIGHT ON OUR FICTION—The money-bane has played havoc with our fiction, according to a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly* (November). This has been all the easier on account of "our taste for the mediocre"; and too many of our clever writers, it is charged, are seduced by these large rewards to satisfy this easy task. "Eager to please, more eager to earn money, easygoing, obliging, they fail to reach out toward their best, and settle comfortably to their lucrative, third-rate work." After so severe a charge the writer proceeds in this incisive manner:

> "The writing of fiction as an art has suggested itself to but few among us; writing as a paying profession has suggested itself to a vast number. Possibly the large money prizes recently offered for fiction have had an unfortunate effect in diverting attention from the main issue in writing a story, which is, after all, to tell the story as well as it can be told. We need greatly more writers who do not care merely to succeed, but are content to watch closely and interpret wisely, who are original enough to eschew the fashion that has brought money and overeasy applause. In looking about, at our enthusiasms, our delusions, our failures, our successes, one can not help reflecting how much greater is the artist's opportunity than is the artist in our country at the present day. Surely no land has at any time offered better material in diversity of types, in social contrasts and race contrasts, in all that stuff of human life which is the opportunity of the novelist. There is a rich field for the writer of thoughtful comedy, in the Meredithian sense of the word, wherein the play of differing personalities might be presented. The precious quality of individuality, of depth of personal estimate, is lacking in the greater part of our fiction. In our swift civilization it is more important to keep the pace than to climb a bit beyond, a bit above, and watch with sympathy and insight and understanding, trying to see what it is all about. A deeper motiving is necessary if we are to have work that is worth while; we need a larger, wiser, more sympathetic art."

WESTERN IGNORANCE OF INDIAN ART

WHAT the Western artist may call physical deformity the Eastern artist regards as the expression of the highest type of beauty. We are told by an Indian writer who signs himself "Nivedita of Rk.-V." that the Indian artist does not find the best plastic method in imitation, or selection, of human or natural forms, but in the endeavor "to suggest something finer and more subtle than ordinary physical beauty." To a Western eye an image of a deity with an attenuated waist and abdomen, and all the smaller anatomical details suppress, seems to indicate that the Eastern artist "is sadly ignorant of anatomy and incapable of imitating the higher forms of nature." But the Eastern artist, we are told, "would create a higher and more subtle type, and suggest that spiritual beauty which, according to his philosophy, can only be reached by the surrender of worldly attachments and the suppression of worldly desires." It is complained that Indian art is either looked upon as a toy of commerce or as a product of a by-gone age and therefore to be viewed with tolerating curiosity. But the builders of fortresses and tombs, of palaces and temples, are the same Indian people who are alive to-day, and with a continuous social and psychological background they may in the future produce the same art. "As long as the handicraft dominates the situation, India remains in that fertile medieval condition, out of which the cathedrals of Europe were built, and her great pictures painted, but which Europe, for love of gain, has cast forever behind her." Confuting these Western charges out of the mouth of one of its own prophets this Indian author, Nivedita, quotes Mr. E. B. Havell (in *The Modern Review*, Calcutta, October) as saying:

> "India, unlike Europe, has a still living, traditional, and national art, intimately bound up with the social and religious life of the people; and this art, if we knew it better, might help both Europeans and Indians to a closer mutual sympathy and understanding. But the secularized and denationalized art of Europe has no affinity with the living art of India, and we, aliens in race, thought, and religion, have never taken anything but a *dilettante* archeological or commercial interest in it. Its deeper meanings are hidden from us, and those spiritual longings and desires which come straight from the heart of a people, to find expression in their poetry, music, and their art, strike no chord of sympathy in ours."

India, it is admitted, has been going through a "chaotic" transitional period. Under European commercialism, says this writer, its "decorative faculty has been shaken to its very roots"; its "architecture has been undermined by the desire for cheapness, and the high fiscal value of materials"; its "nobler ideals have been almost eclipsed by the love of cheap notoriety." There is an older art, however, worthy of a place with the world's greatest. The current idea that India derived her art from Greece is of very little consequence, it is asserted, so long as it is admitted that her ideals were not derived from Greece. We read:

> "It is of course true that every nationality, when it seeks to work out its artistic ideals, makes use of any agents, native or foreign, which happen to be within reach. But the Greeks no more created Indian sculpture and painting than they created Indian philosophy and religion. Their esthetic ideals were essentially different from those of India, and they never at any time imposed them upon Indian art, which, in its distinctive and essential

character, is entirely the product of Indian thought and Indian artistic genius."

The usual movement of ideas, it is declared, is, like that of races, from East to West, but there have been back-currents in the past like that of the present. The historical argument is thus summed up in another quotation from Mr. Havell:

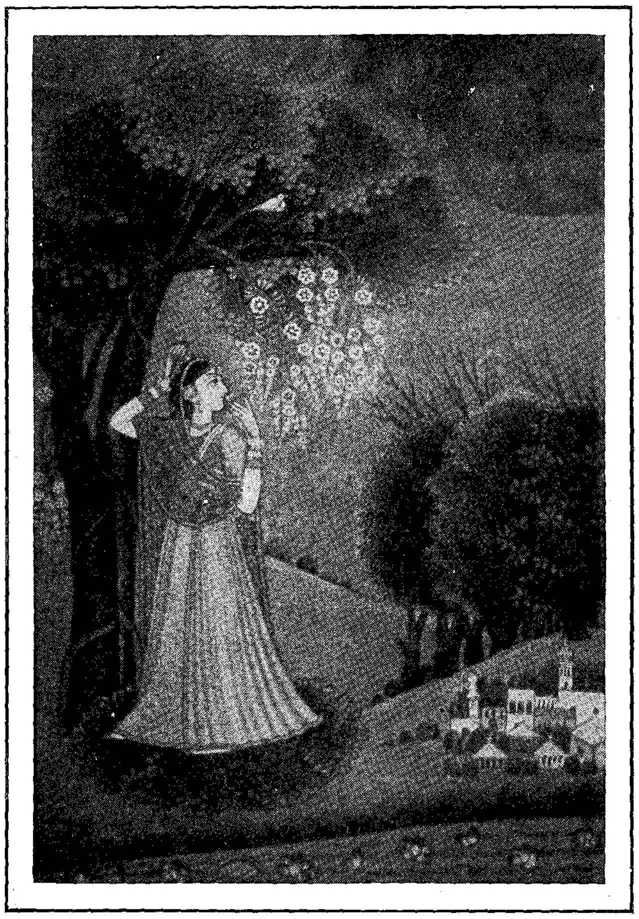
> "At the beginning of the Christian Era, and for some centuries previously, when the classic art of Europe had already passed its zenith, India was drawing in toward herself a great flood of artistic culture from Western Asia, derived originally from the far-distant sources of Babylon and Assyria, but strongly tinged with the subsidiary stream which was then flowing back into it from Greece and Rome. Out of these eclectic influences, joined with the old indigenous traditions, Indian religious thought quickly formulated a new synthesis of art, which in its turn became the source from which other great currents flowed north, south, east, and west.
>
> "In these early centuries of the Christian Era, and from this Indian source, came the inspiration of the great schools of Chinese painting which from the seventh to the thirteenth centuries stood first in the whole world. Successive hordes of Asiatic invaders, beginning with those which flocked like vultures to gather the spoils of the decaying Roman Empire, kept open the highways between East and West, and brought a reflex of the same traditions into Europe. The influence of India's artistic culture can be clearly traced, not only in Byzantine art, but in the Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages. Europe is very apt to dwell upon the influence of Western art and culture upon Asiatic civilization, but the far greater influence of Asiatic thought, religion, and culture upon the art and civilization of Europe is rarely appraised at its proper value.
>
> "From the seaports of her western and eastern coasts India at this time also sent streams of colonists, missionaries, and craftsmen all over Southern Asia, Ceylon, Siam, and far distant Kambodia. Through China and Korea Indian art entered Japan about the middle of the sixth century. About A.D. 603 Indian colonists from Gujerat brought Indian art into Java, and at Borobudur in the eighth and ninth centuries Indian sculpture achieved its greatest triumphs. Some day, when European art criticism has widened its present narrow horizon, and learnt the foolishness of using the art standards of Greece and Italy as a tape wherewith to measure and appraise the communings of Asia with the Universal and the Infinite, it will grant the nameless sculptors of Borobudur an honorable place among the greatest artists the world has ever known."

IN CONTEMPT OF CULTURE—A popular magazine was recently called to answer the question of an irate reader asking why its writers "keep on making allusions to things that I have not read, allusions, consequently, which I do not understand?" Growing bolder the questioner added: "Why do you quote with admiration similar allusions? You profess to be a magazine for the people, of, and by the people. Why keep shooting over the heads of the people and giving them just grievances against you?" *Scribner's* (November) comments on this "funny complaint" by reporting first that the editor so rebuked did not tell its subscriber to "go and acquire some elementary knowledge before resorting to criticism," but it virtually promised not to offend again. Such a promise *Scribner's* thinks quite impossible of fulfilment, saying:

> "For it is in effect a requisition that the instructor shall make it his business to 'harden ignorance in contempt.' One who knows anything beyond the alphabet and the current slang must systematically and successfully forget it in order to write down to his assumed audience. And that is quite out of the question. The only way to secure the result is to secure writers as ignorant as the most ignorant of the readers.
>
> "As a matter of fact, it is not the ignorant who desire instruction who resent allusions to what they do not understand. It is only the ignorant who resist instruction. To recur to our Johnson, 'ignorance' must be 'hardened in contempt.' The simple man who has not been spoiled by conceit is flattered by being assumed to know what he does not in fact know. Rufus Choate, it is traditionally related, used to tell a common jury, 'Of course, gentlemen, you remember that line of Homer's,' and thereupon rap it out to them in the original Greek, whereupon they all sat up and looked knowing and pleased."

SCORNING CHEAP OPERA

CHEAP OPERA, welcomed by Boston, is almost simultaneously repudiated by New York. Mr. Hammerstein ends his season of educational opera with the reflection, so he is reported, that he'll "never do it again." It is further said that he was willing to lose a goodly sum of money to test his idea, and the public generously assisted him in carrying out his wishes. New York, he has learned, doesn't want cheap opera, so it has been educational to the impresario, at any rate. Critics moralize in various strains over the ill success of the venture, but most of them take it stoically. The writer in *The Sun* (New York) remarks:



"ANXIOUS FOR THE BELOVED."

By Molaram (A.D. 1760–18 3).

The Indian art, did we know it better, says E. B. Havell, "might help both Europeans and Indians to a closer mutual sympathy and understanding."

> "Mr. Hammerstein is not the first manager to learn that this town does not desire cheap opera, nor will he be the last, for some other impresario will try it. The lessons of experience when learned by others count for little among purveyors of public entertainments. They seem to be always certain that they can do what the others failed to do. Gustave Hinrichs, J. W. Morissey, and others, not to speak of Mr. Savage, have busied themselves with cheap opera. Not one of them would admit that his experiment was a failure. But the significant fact remains that all these gentlemen have shaken the dust of New York operatic speculation off their feet and left the field to a coterie of wealthy men who can afford to give opera at high prices.
>
> "Neither opera nor general music can be made to pay here out of season. There is a time to sing and a time to play baseball. The two do not come at once. The season of outdoor recreation is not that of serious music. There are not less than two and seventy jarring arguments to show that this should not be the case, but it is the case nevertheless. Managers frequently sit down and demonstrate to themselves that there must be in this city in summer more than a million people who are burning to hear 'Tosca' or Beethoven's symphonies, and there is no way of convincing any one that such is not the case except by offering the goods. Then the million people keep right on going to Coney Island or some

> other place where the name of Puccini or Beethoven is unknown, and the musical season at reduced prices fades meekly away.
>
> "When the latter end of October comes round the concert-giver rises from his summer sleep and the voice of the song reciter is heard in the land. Then the music-lover appears in his (and especially her) glory and puissance and cheerfully pays the regular winter rate for an orchestra stall. And there you are. The arguments are irrefutable, but the history is all against them."

Mr. Hammerstein's season was deserving of a better fate than it received, declares this critic. Admitting that it had "manifold artistic shortcomings, it offered entertainment generally agreeable and sometimes positively meritorious." The writer goes on with this summary:

> "Of course it aroused the old discussion as to whether it was not quite worth the prices asked. Some commentators laid so much stress upon the statement that it was worth the money that they forgot to consider it squarely on its artistic merits at all. A daily newspaper in treating of music naturally has two things to print, first, simple news, and second, criticism. It is within the province of a newspaper to tell people that such and such a performance is well worth the money asked for it. But this is not criticism, for the consideration of a work of art as art has nothing to do with its commercial value.
>
> "Mr. Hammerstein's performances were often worth every cent that he asked for them. Occasionally they were worth more. Not infrequently they would have been dear at half the money. But unfortunately the standard of opera in this city is so high that it is difficult if not impossible to induce people to accept a mediocre performance simply because it is cheap. This public prefers to pay and get the best.
>
> "Mr. Hammerstein hoped that his preliminary season would educate people to go to the opera. Let us trust that it will, but there is room for doubt. There is an old saying in the theatrical business, 'Once a deadhead always a deadhead.' It is equally true that once a man forms the habit of paying half price for his theatrical entertainment he will ever afterward hope to underbid the market.
>
> "Indeed, the patriotic Italians who declined to sit in orchestra stalls at the Academy of Music at $1.50 will be found standing for the same price behind the brass rail at the Metropolitan and shouting their hearts out for Caruso. But of this painful defection on the part of the children of the sunny South it is not imperative to speak. There were some very engaging qualities in those Academy performances, but when the only encouraging tenor went over to the enemy they were doomed. Mr. Hammerstein's record for the nine weeks of his preliminary season shows that he produced fifteen operas. Their performances were distributed as follows:

Pagliacci	8	Bohemian Girl	4
Cavalleria Rusticana	8	Rigoletto	3
Aïda	7	Tosca	3
Le Prophète	6	Il Trovatore	3
Carmen	6	Faust	2
Tales of Hoffmann	6	La Traviata	2
Louise	5	Lucia	1
La Juive	3		

The New York *Tribune* reviewing Mr. Hammerstein's season notes that his promise of "French novelties" was fulfilled in Charpenter's "Louise" and Offenbach's "Les Contes d'Hoffman." The latter proved one of the popular offerings of the season, but the popularity of "Louise" seemed exhausted after the first two performances. Operas like "Traviata" and "Lucia" requiring a fine coloratura soprano had little popularity:

> "Of the new singers, those who will likely prove of most service to Mr. Hammerstein are Mme. Marguerite Sylva, Mlle. Alice Baron, Mme. Marguerita D'Alvarez, Mme. Walter-Villa, Mme. Lalla Miranda, Mr. William Beck, Mr. Nicola Zerola, Mr. Fredrico Carasa, Mr. Jean Duffault, and Mr. Henry Scott."

Mr. Hammerstein said in his speech before the curtain:

> "According to the box-office report, 150,000 persons witnessed the various performances. I think I am entitled to say that a large proportion of the 150,000 people witnessed an entertainment strange to them. I think I have succeeded in what I tried to do. Financially I have been successful. I expected to lose $75,000 and I lost only $50,000. An enterprise like this should be supported by rich New Yorkers; but while rich New Yorkers build museums, theaters, and opera-houses for their own use, they think little of educating the masses."

FAITHLESS NOVELISTS

IT was said the other day by one of our leading publishers that the decline in religious faith accounted in part for the decline in our fiction. It is bad enough to lose faith in God, but an English writer adds that most of our modern writers have no faith in their own characters. In this respect they differ from their immediate predecessors of the nineteenth century. Thackeray believed in his, points out Mr. Frank Richardson in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), tho his attitude was "that of an affectionate father." "He spoils them, scolds them, defends them, sometimes he grows very angry with them; but he is proud of them all the same, and can't help boasting of their exploits." However absurd it may seem to invent a man and then hate, insult, and abuse him, the point is, this writer continues, that the great sentimentalist believes absolutely in his characters, "and it is this belief that convinces the reader." Balzac was another believer, tho "he was not exactly a father to his characters." His attitude is distinguished thus:

> "Unlike Thackeray, he has no pets, no favorites. He never shows either moral indignation or gratified vanity at their behavior. He is not even surprized at them. He is only intensely, marvelously interested in them all equally, with an impersonally passionate interest. 'The very scullions have genius.' They are all wonderful, and he knows everything about them; their appearance, their clothes, their health, their ancestry; precisely how much money they have and why they have it, to whom it will go in their wills, and a thousand other details. And not only does he know all this, but he tells us, and we know it. And if we asked him for more we know he would tell us more. Even if we wished to be told how they would behave in some hypothetical position, he would surely know. If he is at all inclined to have a weakness for one of his heroes, it is *Lucien de Rubempré*. Balzac undoubtedly felt his death very much."

Passing to a consideration of some of the authors of to-day the writer continues:

> "How very few contemporary writers give one this satisfactory sense that they know all about their characters, and that they have even more than a bowing acquaintance with them. A hasty glance at the peerage supplies the pedigree; the gossip of the day, generally inaccurate, their mode of life. Mr. Anthony Hope has met his heroes and heroines in society; he has taken *Dolly* to dinner rather frequently, and has begun a light flirtation with more than one other heroine, but he has not carried it very far—not even so far as they might have wished. He has chatted with his heroes in the smoking-room, and heard a little about them at the clubs. But if we asked him a few searching questions about them, where would that charming novelist be? He would change the subject with a humorous remark, or admit honestly that he really didn't know.
>
> "Mr. George Moore, who is one of the most serious and conscientiously psychological of all modern writers, begins by approaching his characters somewhat shyly. He then warms to his work, and proceeds to analyze them. He is not superficial. He is almost too subtle. He follows them relentlessly, camera in hand, from the studio to the stage, from the Sussex Downs to the Hospital, from the Convent to the boulevard. And in the end? He is completely bewildered by them. He knows them less and less as time goes on; he has followed them too closely. Disgusted at their vagueness and indecision, he would, I think, almost admit that in the end he was completely in the dark as to their appearance, their politics, their religion, or their views on art. It is probable that the nicer heroines like Dostoieffsky, and that the bad heroes dislike Degas; beyond this all is chaos. Realism is always baffling to the writer, and generally to the reader.
>
> "Mr. Henry James is the great exception among modern novelists, in that he is neither photographic nor superficial. He knows as much about his characters as Balzac does. . . . For the enthusiasts who have the courage to climb the thorny hedges of his style, there is a great reward. For those who love them, the longest of his books are never long enough, and he is always too chary with his descriptions, providing only tantalizing glimpses and sidelights where we long for lavish details."

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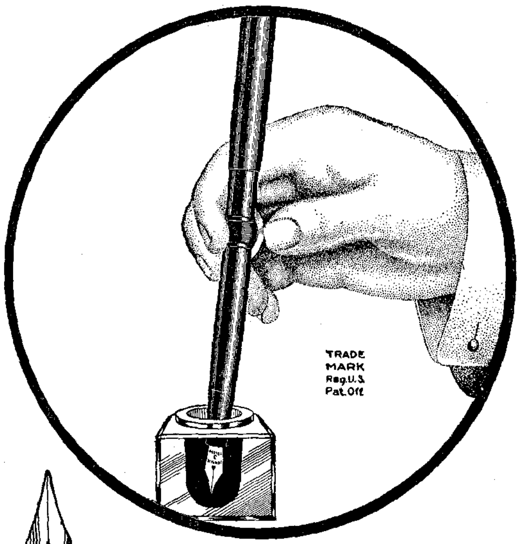
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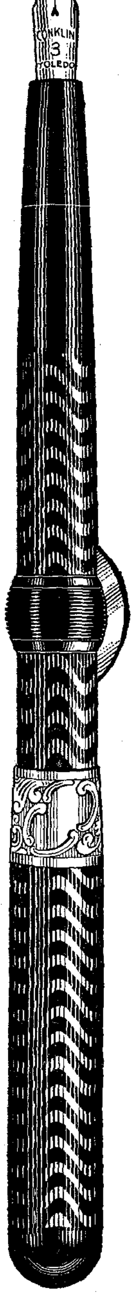

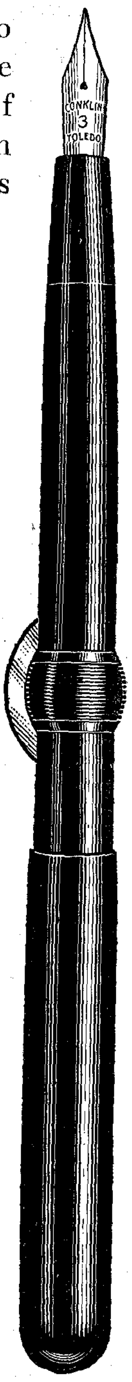

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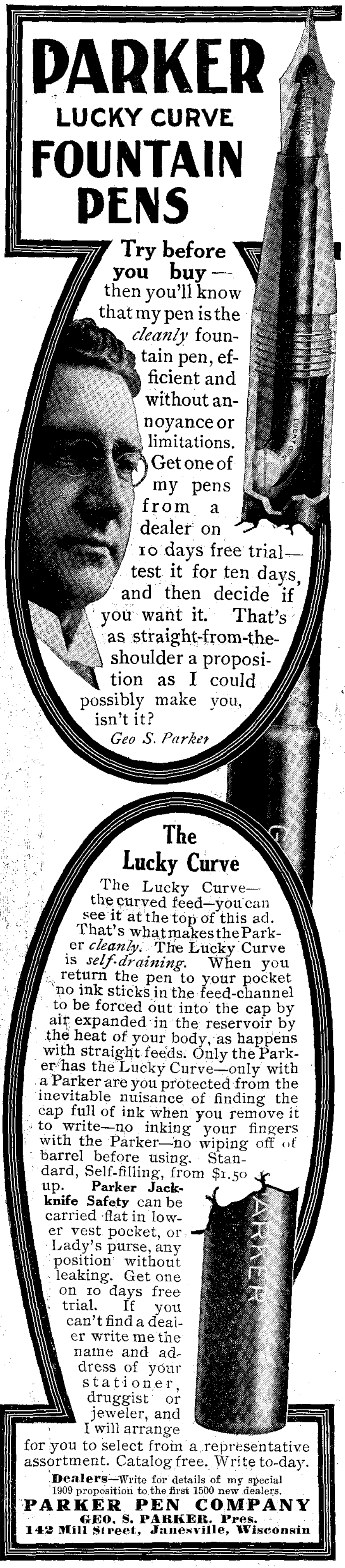

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CURRENT POETRY

THE poetry of our leading American writers from William Vaughan Moody to Edith Wharton shows of late a great gain in the perfection of form, but this gain seems to the critics to be made at the expense of thought and feeling. The poem we publish below from *The Atlantic Monthly* is a good illustration of this tendency and for cold brilliancy of technic it may be compared with the execution of a Kubelik. In these days the poets make an ornamental accomplishment of their art and are working us pretty embroidered bits of nature, while we are wishing that they would weave us homespun stuff for our daily life.

Drouth

By MADISON CAWEIN

THE road is drowned in dust; the winds vibrate
With heat and noise of insect wings that sting
The stridulous noon with sound; no waters sing;
Weeds crowd the path and barricade the gate.
Within the garden Summer seems to wait
Among her flowers, dead or withering;
About her skirts the teazel's bristles cling,
And to her hair the hot burr holds like hate.
The day burns downward, and with fiery crest
Flames like a furnace; then the fierce night falls
Dewless and dead, crowned with its thirsty stars:
A dry breeze sweeps the firmament, and west
The lightning leaps at flickering intervals,
Like some caged beast that thunders at its bars.

THE infinite patience of Nature who

"Toils a thousand ages for a flower
That blooms and dies within the selfsame hour,"

her orderliness, her progress and hopefulness, her gentle forgivingness and wise forgetfulness—all these lessons that we may learn of the earth are beautifully exprest in the following poem from *The Atlantic Monthly:*

Learn of the Earth

BY MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER

I

OF our great Mother learn forgivingness.
Her groves of kingly pine, her hemlock-trees'
Dark massy clouds, man layeth low; the knees
Of oaks o'erthrown his mastery confess;

His biting ax, his fire, his foot, have made
A wreck of the glad fringes of the wood
Where blueberry, sumach, rose, and bracken stood,
And floods of small and starry flowers were laid,

Spring coming, wave-like on the sunny grass,
And through the dusky openings in the green;—
Yet Earth, as tho no ravage she had seen,
Sends the sweet currents of her blood to pass

Into the sprouts of his new-planted corn,
Spreads gold for him where once were verdant things,
Labors in love to aid his harvestings,
And laughs to see the riches she has borne.

And when in after years he passes by,
Leaving forlorn the stript and waiting field,
Forcing again the virgin lands to yield,
Again the Earth forgives ungrudgingly,

Takes back the desolate acres for her own
Fair wilding aims and methods of increase,
Hides them with herbage, ranks her seedling trees,
And smiles to see the beauty she has sown.

II

And of our Mother learn remembrance. See,
As infant Spring now kisses her from sleep,
How do her stirring looms the patterns keep
Of all her children's wants—how faithfully!

The shadbush breaks to snow before, almost,
The snows are gone; the fleecy baccharis
Shall wait, for so its own desiring is,
To greet the asters on the autumn coast.

The maple of the rock in green will blow;
His brother of the swampland shall not lack
The tasseled red. The rose-tint will come back
To dogwoods that were pink last year, altho

Their many brethren spread their white anew.
On wings of painted moths there alters not
The fairy marvel of the smallest spot,
Nor in the robin's nest the delicate blue.

The selfsame odor haunts the flowering grape
That Pliny called the sweetest on the wind.
As once it found in Hellas, so shall find
The purple iris here its perfect shape.

Again the pines wear tips like pallid flame,
The mosses have their scarlet cups or gray,
This bird bright eyes for night and that for day;—
'Twas so of eld and ever is the same.

III

Yet shall Earth teach a wise forgetfulness.
The past is past, the dead lie still, says she,
And spends her soul to tend the budding tree,
The brooding bird, the fern's uncurling tress.

She loves to hide the witnesses of graves:
The carven monument she pulls awry,
Drags down amid the brambled grass to lie,
Tho year by year, intact, unstirred, she saves

The boulder hollowed by her unseen hand
To squirrel's drinking-cup; the pious mound
Heaped o'er the dead she levels with the ground
The while her own green hillocks safely stand.

See how she fills from death the founts of life:
Heeds not the sparrow when it falls, but grows,
For that its wings are dust, a rosier rose;
Ignores the victims of the fish-hawks' strife

With wind and wave because the tall nests hold
Young beaks a-clamor for their food; mourns not
That scarlet lilies fail, but clothes the spot
With all September's purple and its gold.

And when the last leaves die, her garmenting
Crystalline, white, she draweth close; so sleeps,
Forgetting seasons gone and lost, and keeps
Warm at her heart of hearts the unborn Spring.

IN his toast to the men of the sea which appears in *The Spectator* Mr. Randell has touched an old theme with new life. The last verse of the poem is especially vivid, insomuch that the reader almost fancies that he can catch a whiff or two of the salt spray.

A Toast

BY WILFRID L. RANDELL

SEA-CAPTAINS, and men of the ships,
You who carry the country's fame,
You who sail where the red sun dips
Or prison the utmost powers of flame
And steam down Channel to Orient bays
Broad and blue in a stronger light,
London knows, and landsmen praise—
Follow your vigils and watch your days;
Sea-captains, and men of the ships,
A health to your vessels to-night!

Sea-captains, and men of the deep,
Who ride with the English flag unfurled,
Who share between you the boon of sleep

(*Continued on page 842*)

Superior to Lemonade
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
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QUICKLY PREPARED
QUICKLY RELISHED
QUICKLY DIGESTED

A Delicious Dessert

made with one tablet which costs one cent

One Junket Tablet, dissolved in water and added to a quart of lukewarm milk, sweetened and flavored to taste, makes *one* quart of delicious pudding.

For Ice Cream the Junket Tablets are invaluable; all authorities on cooking recommend them.

For Children and Invalids there is no better food than Junket. No baking, no cooking, no eggs, no cornstarch.

Ten Tablets for 10 Desserts
Full Package, TEN CENTS

JUNKET Products Prepared by

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory

Copenhagen, Denmark Little Falls, N. Y.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

"Have some Junket?"

Tooth Decay Prevented

The various forms of bacteria that prey upon the teeth and cause decay thrive in an "acid mouth." An increased flow of saliva, which is an alkali, neutralizes the acid and prevents decay by destroying the conditions in which the bacteria that cause it breed and thrive.

PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

keeps the mouth in a normal condition by stimulating the flow of saliva — nature's own acid destroyer. At the same time Pebeco keeps the teeth beautifully white and clean. It is pleasant to the taste and is liked by children as well as adults.

You can prove its efficiency by sending for

This Sample Tube FREE

With the Sample Tube we will send you a package of Test Papers, the use of which will show accurately whether or not you have "acid mouth." A test before and after using Pebeco will convince you of the remarkable efficacy of this dentifrice. Pebeco originated in the Hygienic Laboratories of P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, Germany, and is widely used by dentists all over the world and is, in fact, known as the professional dentifrice. Pebeco is sold by all druggists in large 50c. tubes.

For Free Sample and Test Papers send Postal to

Lehn & Fink, 107 William St., New York

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

Charcoal

is a sweetener and purifier of the stomach. It arrests fermentation, and causes complete digestion. Eat and drink anything you like in moderation, and use charcoal daily.
The finest preparation made is

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

FOR 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 1 Astor House, N.Y.

Watch on watch, half round the world,
Here's to the swoop of the Lizard gleam,
The green-clad cone of the Rame ahead,
Or a signal of "Passed" from the Start abeam—
Fair runs to the harbors of which you dream;
Here's luck, and no need for the lead!

Men and women and children at home
Follow your track by the printed page,
Listen at night to the wind and foam,
Hold your letters as love's true gage;
Rough little heads find Sunda Strait,
Aden, Tacoma, or far Kowloon,
Rio, or 'Frisco's Golden Gate;
Mark your passage and fix each date;—
Sea-captains, and men of the deep,
Turn again homeward soon!

Think of home, when the still, soft sheen
Of the big moon glows on the Indian bay;
When the engines race, and the funnels lean
To right, to left, through the sluicing spray;
When pale Polaris her star-chain dips
And new worlds glitter where gray dawn frowned:
Think of home, O men of the ships,
Of those who name you with trembling lips,
And hear, sea-captains, the echoes ring
"A health to the homeward-bound!"

WOMAN'S ACTIVITIES

A WOMAN'S FIRST PASTORATE

Miss Sarah A. Dixon, Ph.D., a graduate of Boston University who has held several pastorates in New England, gives in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) a frank account of some of her experiences in her first parish. After the trials of ordination, it seemed to her that the worst must be over, but she soon realized that "if to ordain her was establishing a precedent, to have a successful parish would also be establishing a precedent." She goes on to tell of some of her problems:

To lead the mid-week meeting, even to stand behind the desk and preach the Word, was not so hard, but an old member of the congregation sickens and dies—a funeral! Did the conference think of that? Did the people think of it? Would the family want a woman to officiate at the burial of their dead!

It would seem so strange—and yet, she had sat at the man's bedside and comforted him through all the lingering illness, but at the funeral, that would be different, and she knew it. Where was her predecessor? Could he be easily reached, and would the family send for him? She feared—and hoped they wouldn't. She had the service in a book—the same book that men ministers used. She knew how to be sorry, too. She might cry—women are so sympathetic—and if she saw others weeping, she might do the same, and not be able to read the prayers. Perhaps the family were thinking the same thing. But she seldom cried, and thought she could conduct the service with dignity.

What a joy and relief when the summons came for her to attend the funeral. She had been afraid for nothing. Another time she would go immediately to the family and console them, and ask them if she could be of any help. And in the years that followed, this woman learned that sorrowing men and women are hungering for sympathy and kindness, and the person is welcomed the most in the home who can bring comfort and cheer.

Still another difficulty arose which caused this woman pastor many sleepless nights. It happened to be a year in her parish of marital harvest; many pairs were contemplating marriage, and this woman knew they were looking her over as a possible officiating clergyman. Would they dare to have her; that was the question. The matrimonial step in itself required so much courage that she was in doubt about there being a sufficient amount left to brave the prejudice of life and be married by a woman. Would they feel that they were really and truly married? Their friends said they wouldn't, and the pastor herself began to question. She tried to put herself in their place—would she herself want to be married by a woman? Finally she gave it up and awaited results.

One morning she knew the great problem was solved when a young farmer timidly rang the bell, and twirling his hat in his hands and carefully studying his boots said, "Will you marry me?" Seven years later her right to perform the marriage ceremony and the naturalness of it was proved in an unmistakable manner when a couple who had been married by the Justice of Peace in the afternoon came to her in the evening and desired her to marry them over again, as the woman couldn't feel satisfied (so she said) until she was married by a real clergyman.

During her pastorate of nearly nine years the people readily fell into line, and in that period the little parish had wound its arms tightly around this ministerial foundling. To knock at the door and enter a kitchen and have one say, "O I'm glad you are a woman, for I can have a talk with you right here in my kitchen." To sit by the sick-bed and hear one whisper, "I'm glad you are a woman, for I can tell you what is burdening my heart"—yes, even to call in time of house-cleaning and hear, "*You* can come in, but I wouldn't have come to the door if you had been a man"—all these experiences made this woman thank God that she was a minister, with the authority of the church back of her words and acts.

But there were larger duties before her. A card, asking her to the Andover Association of Ministers. What was that? She had been brought up a Methodist, you know. O yes, a meeting of the ministers of the conference—those she had faced on the day of her ordination. Could she meet them? She feared they would treat her as a little girl, and she was nearing thirty. Would they respect her more if she cut off her hair and wore a short dress and walked like a man?

She decided otherwise, and made up her mind to be a woman first and a minister second. It wasn't anything as she had thought. They offered her a seat, courteously took her wraps (she has always had to pay for her dinner), gave her a nice subject on the next year's program, registered her as Sis. ——, and in every way treated her as one of the family. They all proved to be brothers during all of her pastorate, even inviting her into their pulpits.

She is sure, however, that not one of these brethren ever had a deacon say to him what her senior deacon once said to her on her return from a vacation: "I am glad you are back again. I felt as if my mother had gone away."

THE BURDEN-BEARER OF ITALY

As in many European countries, says W. A. Alden in *The Housekeeper* (Minneapolis), much of the burden-bearing in Italy is done by the "patient, obstinate, and much-abused donkey and the even worse-treated women." In the hill country, either along the coast or inland, "the women are the real carriers, one might say the 'pack animals' of Italy." We read further:

In the interior of Italy, where the plains are, and in Venice and about the famous lake region, all burdens are carried on the back, in long baskets like those used by the German peasants. These are supported on the shoulders by loops through which the arms are thrust.

But in the mountainous districts of Italy, near the coast, the women carry everything imaginable on their heads, and they are straight and supple, with a wonderfully free and easy carriage. The result of carrying loads on their heads, even from childhood, is a decided contrast to the women burden-bearers who are bent or round-shouldered in the regions where baskets are used.

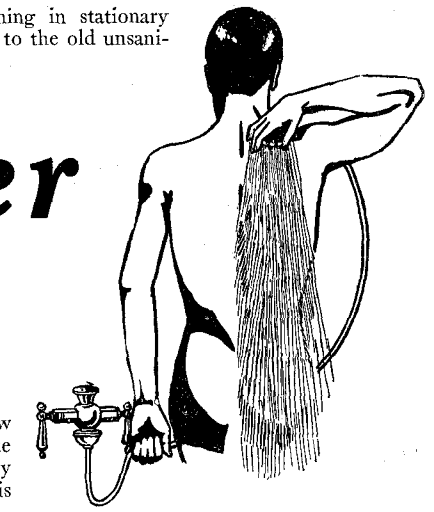
Perhaps the thing that impresses the foreigner, whether a transitory or a permanent resident in northern Italy, is the amount, both in quantity and quality, that the women can carry, without apparent effort, deftly balanced on their heads. They use a piece of woolen or cotton cloth, generally a large neckerchief, which is folded diagonally and twisted into a round, soft roll. They wind this into a round mat which they place on top of the head. On this, the women carry anything from an empty basket or a

(*Continued on page 844*)

Bath-Tubs Unsanitary Say Hospital Heads

At a recent national convention of hospital heads in the city of Washington, the point was raised and emphasized that the use of bath-tubs in hospitals is unsanitary, and that the only safe and cleanly method of bathing is by means of the shower bath.

All thinking people now realize the uncleanliness of the old method of tub-bathing in stationary water that must become increasingly impure as the bath progresses. In striking contrast to the old unsanitary method of tub-bathing is the bath with the

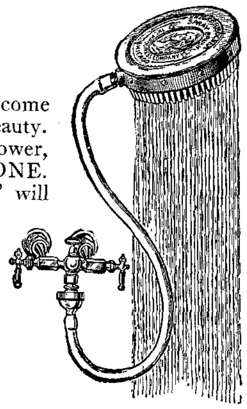


Knickerbocker Spraybrush

Through hundreds of tiny tubes of velvety rubber, a myriad of water jets flow directly to the skin to penetrate, cleanse and instantly carry away the dirt and waste matter of every pore. By leaving the spigot of the tub open, the used water continuously flows away, so that when the bath with the "Knickerbocker" is complete, the tub is clean, the brush is clean, and the bather is clean.

A Superb Christmas Gift

The Knickerbocker Spraybrush will be a welcome Christmas gift to every lover of Cleanliness and Beauty. It is the only appliance that UNITES the shower, shampoo, massage and complexion brush in ONE. In point of actual service the "Knickerbocker" will wear longer and give TEN TIMES the service of any other bath device. It is therefore a gift that will be continuously used and remembered.

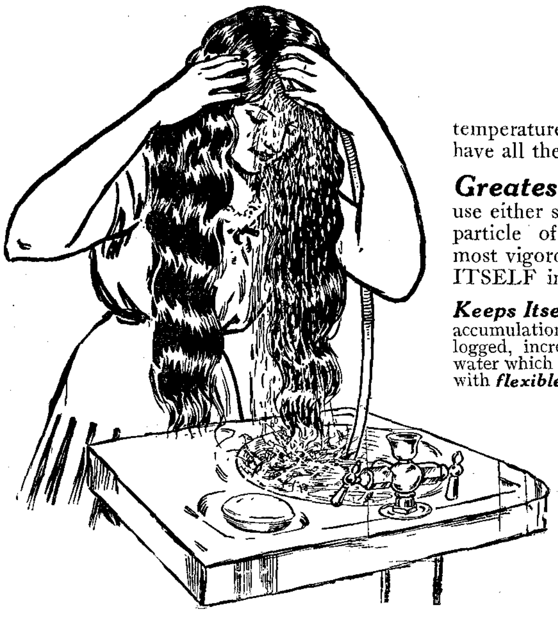


Better than a Shower Bath

The Knickerbocker Spraybrush, combining the perfect massaging qualities of India-rubber with an efficient shower, makes it superior to the "over-head" shower bath, and yet it can be had at less than ONE-TWENTIETH the cost. The "Knickerbocker" requires no expense for plumbing; can be attached to any bath-tub in thirty seconds and the bath is ready the moment the bather steps into the tub. In using the "Knickerbocker" there is no over-head "sprinkling" to unnecessarily drench the head and hair.

For the Cold Bath Invigorating

The use of the Knickerbocker Spraybrush gives the tonic, energizing effects longed for by those whose systems will not stand the shock of a cold plunge or shower. You can regulate the force and temperature of the water to a nicety, and by gradually lowering the temperature you can have all the benefits of a cold shower bath without any of the discomforts.



Greatest Device for Shampooing — With the "Knickerbocker" you can use either soap or eggs on the hair, and the running water will instantly remove every particle of dandruff, thoroughly rinse the hair and at the same time give the scalp a most vigorous massage. For shampooing alone the "Knickerbocker" will PAY FOR ITSELF in a few weeks' time.

Keeps Itself Clean—The Knickerbocker Spraybrush is perfectly aseptic, with no crevices for the accumulation of dirt or microbes. There are no bristles to mat down, no wood to become water-logged, increasingly unclean and repulsive to sight. The Spraybrush ***keeps itself clean*** by the water which is constantly running through it. It is made of the finest grade of pure Para rubber, with ***flexible back,*** pliable to every contour of face and figure—non-corrosive throughout.

Supplied in Complete Outfits in Four Styles

OUTFIT NO. 5

Round brush, 3⅜ in. in diameter, with 225 hollow teeth, 6 feet of fine white rubber tubing, one single aluminum faucet connection guaranteed to fit any water faucet, neatly boxed......... Price	**$1.50**
Larger Sizes— No 3, 351 hollow teeth........................	**$2.50**
No. 1, 595 hollow teeth.....................................	**3.50**
Special shampoo brush No. 7, 19 large hollow teeth like finger-tips	**1.50**
Siphon attachment for homes without bathrooms	**.75**

Write for Free Descriptive Booklet

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED — 10 DAYS' TRIAL

The Knickerbocker Spraybrush is for sale by all leading druggists, department stores, hardware, plumbing and rubber goods stores. If your dealer cannot supply you, ORDER DIRECT.

THE PROGRESS COMPANY, Sales Dept.

706 Rand-McNally Building **Chicago, Illinois**

THE PROGRESS COMPANY, Sales Dept.
706 Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: I enclose herewith $........................for a Knickerbocker Spraybrush Outfit No.............................which you will please send me at once, carriage prepaid. It is understood that if I find the Spraybrush unsatisfactory after ten days' trial, I may return it to you and my money will be refunded.

Name..

Address...

City.................................State.............................

SOFT WHITE HANDS

Cuticura
SOAP

Assured by the Use of

CUTICURA

Soap and Ointment

These pure, sweet and gentle emollients preserve the hands, prevent redness, roughness and chapping, and impart in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands or who suffer from dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms and shapeless nails, with painful finger-ends, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are wonderful.

Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Z. P. Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston.

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"Order is Heaven's First Law"

Keep your important papers and documents neatly and conveniently assembled so you can instantly lay your hands on them. Use the strongest, the most convenient, the best THE NIAGARA CLIP

Sample box by mail 15c. NIAGARA CLIP CO., New York

DENTACURA

Your teeth deserve and demand constant care. The daily use of Dentacura Tooth Paste will cleanse, and by removing the causes of decay, preserve them as nothing else will. Its action is unique. Endorsed by thousands of dentists. Accept no substitute. 25c a tube at stores or direct by mail.

DENTACURA CO., 137 Alling St., Newark, N. J.

large kettle of water to a sewing-machine or even large pieces of furniture. An unusual and interesting sight is a woman trudging homeward at night, after a long, muscle-trying day's work of chopping wood or felling trees in the forest, her ax in one hand and with the other carefully balancing on her head a good-sized tree, the branches of which are dragging behind her on the ground. . . . . . .

Not far from the frontier between France and Italy there is a little chapel, which seems to have alighted, like a white bird, on almost the highest spur of a rocky mountain. The history of this tiny church is intensely interesting, as its existence is due to a widely believed miracle. As an act of devotion to the Madonna whose picture hangs over the altar, a very good road, on which are the "stations of the cross," has been constructed from the nearest hill town to the chapel. One can better realize what an act of real devotion it was if one has climbed, as I did one hot spring day, to the village from which the road starts. The distance from the sea-coast to the foot of the mountain is three very long and exceedingly dusty miles. Then one must ascend one of the steepest, worst cobbled, winding paths that any near-by olive-grove shelters. Every particle of gravel and sand of which this road is made was brought on the heads of the women and men and on the backs of their mules (and comparatively few can afford such an animal), from the beach nearly four miles away.

While on my way to another little village one afternoon, I overtook a most remarkable figure. A woman was toiling up the path ahead of me, with an immense bundle of dried leaves on her head. It was so large that I could see nothing of her above the shoulders, and I was reminded of what a physician had told me only a few days before. He said that despite the erect carriage and almost jaunty appearance of these women, old and young alike, it was really a case of the "survival of the fittest," for a large proportion of the female population of northern Italy succumbs to tuberculosis at an early age, due to the heavy burdens borne on the head before their muscles are tough enough for such a strain.

One morning, while drinking my coffee at a tiny café, I saw such a funny procession on the opposite side of the street, that I immediately snapt it with my kodak. It consisted of three women, each with a cask full of wine on her head, a weight of forty or fifty kilograms. On the same day, I was fortunate enough to get the picture of two other women on the point of leaving a store with a newly-purchased sewing machine, which one was helping the other to get nicely balanced on her head preparatory to delivering it to the customer.

A WOMAN WAR CORRESPONDENT AT MELILLA

MRS. C. R. MILLER, representing *Leslie's Weekly*, is the only woman war correspondent on the firing line at Melilla. She speaks highly of the Spanish troops, whose fighting is "strikingly courageous and loyal." Writing from within the Spanish lines she says:

After many tribulations I am within the Spanish lines at Melilla, so close to the fighting that I can hear the roar of the cannon and see the smoke of the artillery as the Spanish are driving the Riffs farther into the mountains. Everywhere are soldiers—in fact, I have seen nothing but soldiers since I came from Madrid. War correspondents from nearly every part of Europe are living at the hotel where I am stopping—a happy lot of chaps who genuinely admire and praise the work of the Spanish troops. Outside the hotel the dust is knee deep, and, whenever a wagon-train or troop of cavalry dashes by, the dust is stifling. One must be continually opening and closing the windows, for plenty of air is a necessity. The weather is terribly hot during the day, and the sun beats down on the low yellow houses with a tropical fierceness. Night would be pleasant were it not for the mosquitoes, which come in swarms and make life unbearable. Flies, too, gather in the dining-room by the thousand. The little hotel is not prepared for the people who are here, for many of the officers are living at the hotel. The rooms are not clean, altho the two Spanish chambermaids work like slaves. The dust gathers everywhere. The food is ill-cooked and poorly served by waiters who are good-natured, but not cleanly. Melilla water is unfit for drinking-purposes—in fact, it is almost unfit for any purpose, as it is very dirty. Grapes, however, are plentiful and serve to quench the thirst. Even lights in the hotel are scarce, and I am writing this under the tiny glow of a tallow candle. Women are an unknown quantity, and, except for the servants, I am the only woman in the hotel and the only foreign woman in town. Melilla is not a pleasant place, but at present it is an absorbingly interesting one. All day long I have been with the Spanish troops, and everywhere I have met with kindness. My pass, signed by the censor, is unlimited, but was given only after I had promised to keep out of danger. As the Riffs are hidden in the ravines of the near-by mountains, it is difficult to know just how far one may go in safety. Day before yesterday an English colonel, who represents a London paper here, suddenly found himself within sixty yards of the Moorish troops. His horse was shot and he escaped through a shower of bullets. He attributes his life to the improper elevation of the Moorish rifles. . . . . . .

It must not be overlooked that this tribe or race of natives which resides in this territory is not cowardly or ignorant of the arts of war. They are as brave as any men who ever faced the cannon's mouth, and among the prisoners captured during yesterday's engagement in the hills were some splendid specimens of physical manhood. I saw them to-day as they were carefully guarded by Spanish soldiers. Many Moorish women and children were brought to camp with them, and for several hours I watched as the women worked beside the men, building temporary huts. The Moorish woman has remarkable strength, and she frequently does the work of a man. The Spanish are not unkind to their prisoners, and only the most refractory ones are hobbled or kept closely confined. . . . . . .

The Riffs, if the word of the Spanish soldiers is to be taken, are fairly good shots, but they lack discipline, as well as competent leadership. They are past masters in guerilla warfare, and it is both dangerous and difficult to locate or dislocate them. The Spanish lines now extend from sea to sea, and give adequate protection to all Spanish property and citizens within the zone of trouble. Several battleships are in the harbor here to protect supplies which are being brought in almost daily and to render whatever assistance may be necessary from the naval phase of the war. Unloading supplies and horses is sometimes difficult. Ships can not come into the docks and often the sea runs high. Sanitation is not the best, yet the army is comparatively healthy. The wounded are well cared for, being nursed by Sisters of Mercy and sent to Malaga or Madrid as soon as their condition permits. German automobiles are used as ambulances.

The pay of the Spanish soldier is scarcely more than a cent per day, but after he has served three years he is given some sort of government position if he wishes it. The Spanish soldier is a well-behaved individual, and not a drinker. I have seen the armies of many nations in camps in time of war and in time of peace, but never have I found a better behaved set of men than those who carry the Spanish flag. Spain has approximately forty thousand men in and around Melilla. Thousands of them pass and repass, at all hours of the day and night, coming to the wharf for supplies or going out to the mountains to relieve other men. The saloons are wide open in the town, yet in all this throng of men I have seen but one drunken soldier, and he had only imbibed enough to make him excessively polite. He had served in the Spanish-American War, and when he learned that I spoke English, he insisted on following me about the camp and getting into every photograph.

TURKISH SUFFRAGETTES

MRS. KENNETH BROWN'S recent book, "Some Pages from the Life of Turkish Women," is found by *T. P.'s Weekly* (London), to be intensely interesting "as a study in the character of woman." The author notes that the life of seclusion is responsible for some of the differences between Turkish women and those of other races, and says:

They may be more educated than our college girls, they may speak four or five languages, and read the

(*Continued on page* 848)

Endorsed by
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for 34
Years

The Most
Delightful
Toilet Cream
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Espey's Fragrant Cream

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FRAGRANT
THE FINEST BEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL
CHICAGO

A soothing and healing **liquid** for **chapped hands, lips or any roughness of the skin.**

It dries quickly, leaving the **skin soft, white and smooth.**

Never sticky or greasy, but **pleasant to use**—gloves can be worn at once after using.

Excellent as a face lotion for gentlemen after shaving.

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**Two
Sizes
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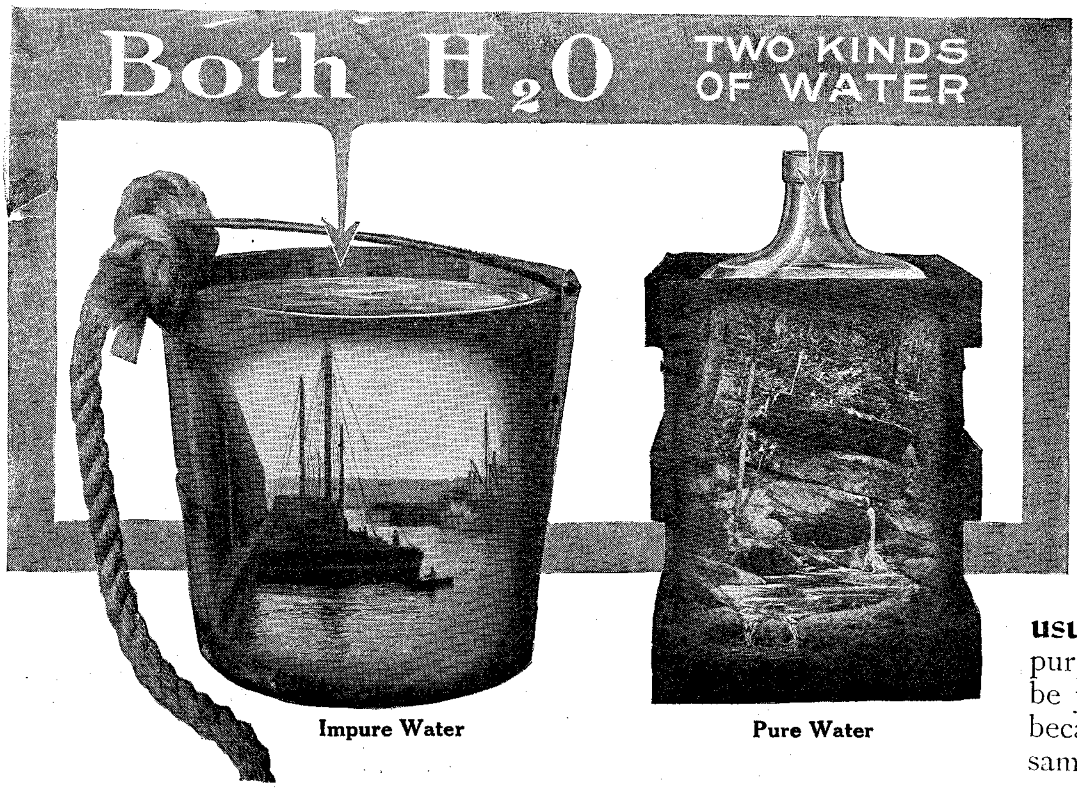

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because they bear the symbol H_2 C
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The impurities in dirty water make it dangerous to
make it unfit for personal use. The impurities in pe
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as undesirable. Cheap, inferior grades of peroxide sh
feathers, furs, hair, bone and similar purposes. Bleachi
they are, for this reason, much less expensive to make.
are sometimes bottled and sold for toilet use; but
be to bottle **impure** water and sell it for **pure** water.

Important Uses of Dioxogen in the Home

You Can See and Feel it Work

As a Gargle:—**Dioxogen** cleanses the throat of secretions and accumulations—the cause of many serious throat and other disorders. Many cases of sore throat, tonsilitis, etc., would not occur if the throat were cleansed regularly by a gargle of **Dioxogen.** **As a Mouth Wash:**—**Dioxogen** foams and bubbles as it cleanses decaying food particles from crevices about the teeth, kills offending odors and destroys the germs and germ poisons which thrive in the mouth, and are the cause of decay of the teeth and sometimes more serious internal disorders.

For Wounds and Cuts:—**Dioxogen** is a reliable antiseptic, preventing blood poisoning, and by its mechanical action, bubbling and foaming, aids in removing the dirt and other irritating substances, so often ground and mashed into the wound. **For burns and scalds:**—**Dioxogen** serves the double purpose of relieving the pain and putting the flesh in condition to heal quickly.

For the Complexion:—**Dioxogen,** through its mechanical bubbling, works its own way into the pores, thoroughly cleansing them and removing the accumulations of decomposing wastes that cause disfigurements, such as blackheads, pimples, etc. **For Manicuring:**—**Dioxogen** prevents the development of infection in cuts, hangnails, etc. It removes stains and is most excellent for use on the orange stick in pushing back the cuticle.

After Shaving:—**Dioxogen** prevents infection from cuts or other causes, and relieves the irritation caused by "close shaving." **For Chapped Hands and Face:**—**Dioxogen** quickly heals the cracks and bleeding surfaces and soon restores the skin to healthy condition.

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First: Because, the publicity given the many uses of **Dioxogen** has caused the market to be "flooded" with a hundred kinds, grades and makes of ordinary peroxide of hydrogen. Many of these are only suitable for the bleaching and other commercial purposes referred to, and contain impurities and undesirable qualities which make them totally unfit for personal use. The name **Dioxogen** is your protection against these inferior grades.

Second: Because, **Dioxogen** does not contain acetanilid, the preservative used to keep ordinary peroxide of hydrogen. **Dioxogen** keeps without it. **Dioxogen** does not spoil, become rank or undergo the changes that occur in ordinary acetanilid preserved peroxide. Acetanilid causes the objectionable taste and odor characteristic of such prepara-
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whenever it is used.

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Fourth: Because, Di
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r Personal, Toilet and Hygienic Purposes

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ways the same, because always pure. Lack of uniformity is characteristic of all makes of ordinary peroxide.

Fifth: Because, **Dioxogen** is the only peroxide of hydrogen sufficiently distinctive in quality to necessitate a trade name for protection. When you buy "peroxide of hydrogen" without specifying **Dioxogen,** even though it is all H_2O_2, there is no guarantee of purity and quality. You may get "bleaching" peroxide, you may get "weak" peroxide, you may get "impure" peroxide, you may get "acetanilid" peroxide, you may get "spoiled" peroxide. In **Dioxogen** you know just exactly what you *are* getting; the name is a positive assurance of quality—it is a *guarantee* of purity, strength and efficiency.

MPANY, NEW YORK

Both H_2O_2
TWO KINDS OF PEROXIDE
H_2O_2 3% 10 Vol
Peroxide of Hydrogen
WITH ACETANILID 3/16 GR. TO THE OZ.
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TRADE MARK
A POWERFUL ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE
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EXACT SIZE OF BOTTLE

A BOOKLET accompanies each bottle, giving twenty-two uses with full directions for each. A bottle of *Dioxogen* in the home is the Best Kind of Health Insurance for every member of the family.

Nine out of every ten druggists in the United States, and many in Canada, sell and recommend **Dioxogen** for all personal uses. If *your* druggist does not, write us giving his name and we will make it easy for you to get **Dioxogen** either by mail from us or through some other convenient dealer.

If you have never used **Dioxogen,** or if you have been buying ordinary peroxide of hydrogen for personal use, and want *to prove* the merits of **Dioxogen** before you buy,

Write for a Trial Bottle

The best evidence of the advantages of **Dioxogen** is **Dioxogen** itself, and we will gladly send you a complimentary 2-oz. trial bottle upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver to cover postage (8c.) and mailing case (2c.) Use the coupon, or give the information asked for on the coupon in a letter mentioning this magazine.

The
Oakland
Chemical Co.
98 Front Street
New York

Check one of the following:

☐ I have never used **Dioxogen** or any Peroxide of Hydrogen. I would like to try **Dioxogen** and enclose 10c for 2oz. trial bottle.

☐ I am using a peroxide, but not **Dioxogen, for** personal use. I would like to compare **Dioxogen** with the kind I am now using and enclose 10c for 2oz. trial bottle.

L.D. Nov. 13

Name..............................

Address..............................

Druggist's Name..............................

Rexall
"93" HAIR TONIC
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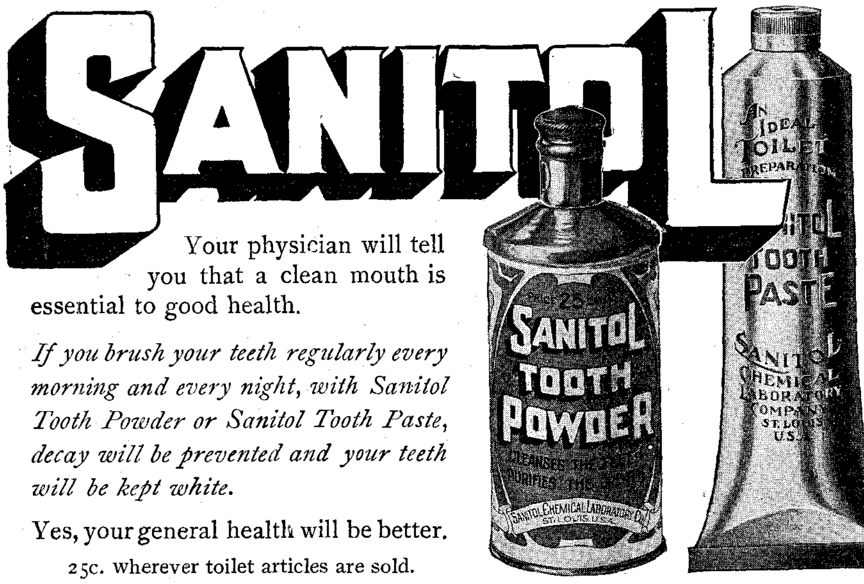
Invigorates the Scalp-Nourishes the Hair Roots
Your Money Back if it Doesn't
Sold and guaranteed by Only One Druggist in a place. Look for The Rexall Stores
They are in over 2500 towns and cities in the United States.
UNITED DRUG COMPANY, 66 LEON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.


SANITOL
Your physician will tell you that a clean mouth is essential to good health.

If you brush your teeth regularly every morning and every night, with Sanitol Tooth Powder or Sanitol Tooth Paste, decay will be prevented and your teeth will be kept white.

Yes, your general health will be better.

25c. wherever toilet articles are sold.
An Ideal Toilet Preparation
Sanitol Tooth Paste
Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company St. Louis U.S.
25
Sanitol Tooth Powder
Cleanses the teeth
Purifies the breath
Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co. St. Louis U.S.A.

masterpieces of each of these languages, but they remain children of nature as we do not. If you spend a day with them and they love you, you will know their hearts and minds as they truly are. There is no false shame or prudery about them. They speak as they think and feel.

We find elsewhere in this book the following interesting description of a meeting of Turkish women suffragists:

> The nine windows of the room were tightly shuttered, that no ray of unromantic sunlight should fall upon the forerunners of a new epoch. We all sat cross-legged and motionless on a bare settee which ran around two sides of the room. Over our heads hung a banner of sky-blue silk, embroidered in silver with "*Freedom for Women!*" Beneath that hung another of black, bearing the words "*Down with the Old Ideas!*" in fiery red. There were no chairs. The beautiful oak floor was partially covered with Eastern rugs, and on some fat cushions in the middle of the room sat our hostess, the originator and president of the society. President Zeybah clapped her hands three times and announced that the meeting was about to begin. It did begin, and continued for more than an hour. The president produced a manuscript with gilt edges from a European satchel at her side, and read her contribution to the club. "Women, fellow sufferers, and fellow workers," she read, "we come here to-day to dig a little farther into the thick wall which the tyranny of man has built about us. By nature woman was meant to be the ruler. By her intuition, her sympathy, her unselfishness, her maternal instinct, she is the greatest of the earth. One thing alone brute nature gave to man—strength! Through that he has subjugated woman. Let us rise and break our bonds! Let us stand up *en masse* and defy the brute who now dominates us! We are the givers of life; we must be the rulers and lawmakers as well. Down with man!" In this strain, and in a deep voice befitting a ruler and a lawmaker, the president read from her gilt-edged paper, and ended up with the proposition that six members of the club should be chosen by lot to kill themselves, as a protest against the existing order of things. The proposition which was made in all seriousness, provided, however—with a *naïveté* that might have imperiled the gravity of a meeting of American women—that the president of the club should be exempt from participation in the lot-drawing. . . . When the meeting adjourned, we passed into several dressing-rooms, where the veiled and secret conspirators against the dominion of man all kept luncheon-gowns. When the assemblage came together again, the majority of them were corseted and in Paris frocks, and all were quite unveiled, the mystery of the meeting having been mere pretense and affectation.

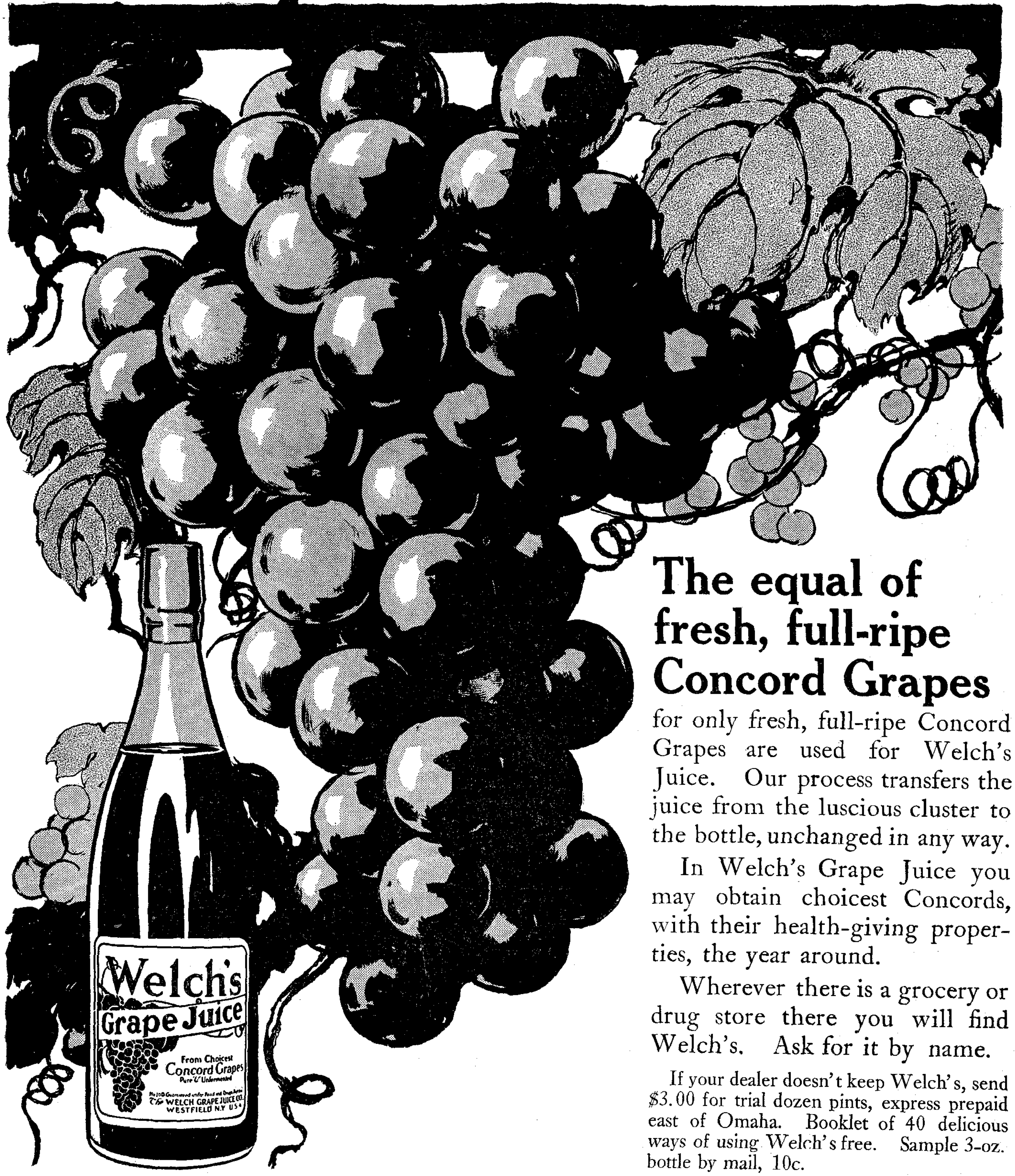
THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

In commenting upon Mrs. Taft's recent ill health, the Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *Star* regrets the possibility that this "dominantly endowed lady regnant" should be forced to retire throughout the coming social season. We read further:

> Mrs. Taft's sustained ill health is a public calamity, her breakdown, coming on the very threshold of a social administration that promised the distinction that characterized the régime of Dolly Madison and Mrs. Cleveland, a ruthless stroke of fate. Washington is one great regret. Yet there is many a wiseacre here who shakes his head—tho it usually is a "her" head—and says, "I told you so."
>
> Mrs. Taft was burning the candle at both ends. Ambitious, dominant, rich in resources, eager to make her reign a record breaker, the lovely lady, unmindful of physical limitations, has been a reckless spendthrift in gray matter and nerve fiber. The reckoning had to come. After all, a woman is but a human being, even tho she be a President's wife. Mrs. Taft's physicians promise a complete reestablishment of her health eventually. But meanwhile court circles are in a dilemma for a leader right away.
>
> Mrs. Taft's amiable predecessor, content with less prestige and glory, basked happiest in the light reflected from her all-consuming husband. Mrs. Roosevelt, unlike Mrs. Taft, had no ambition to establish her own suit personally. She kept her own

(*Continued on page* 850)

Welch's
Grape Juice


Welch's
Grape Juice
From Choicest
Concord Grapes
Pure & Unfermented
The Welch Grape Juice Co.
Westfield N.Y. U.S.A.

The equal of fresh, full-ripe Concord Grapes

for only fresh, full-ripe Concord Grapes are used for Welch's Juice. Our process transfers the juice from the luscious cluster to the bottle, unchanged in any way.

In Welch's Grape Juice you may obtain choicest Concords, with their health-giving properties, the year around.

Wherever there is a grocery or drug store there you will find Welch's. Ask for it by name.

If your dealer doesn't keep Welch's, send $3.00 for trial dozen pints, express prepaid east of Omaha. Booklet of 40 delicious ways of using Welch's free. Sample 3-oz. bottle by mail, 10c.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE CO. Westfield, N. Y.

THAT DAINTY MINT COVERED CANDY COATED CHEWING GUM

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REALLY DELIGHTFUL

Just Right After Dinner

Try Them! If you can't buy **Chiclets** in your neighborhood send us ten cents for a sample packet. Any jobber will supply storekeepers with **Chiclets.**

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SUCCESSFUL MEN OF TO-DAY
and What They Say of Success

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Such as Roosevelt, Carnegie, Wanamaker, Bryan, Grover Cleveland, Justice Brewer, Dr. R. S. MacArthur, John D. Long, and others. A grand book for Young Men—12mo, cloth, $1.

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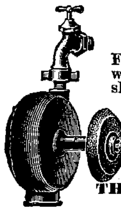

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For this Ball-Bearing Faucet Water Motor which attaches instantly to your faucet. It sharpens cutlery, cleans silver-ware and polishes all metal surfaces. It will run your sewing-machine and light machinery. Outfit consists of cast iron motor, emery wheel, polishing wheel, polishing material, wrench, washers. PRICE ONLY $3.00.

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RHEUMATISM

A Prominent Physician writes as follows: "The characteristic action of Tartarlithine is the rapidity and promptness with which patients improve under its use. An improvement is noticeable within 24 hours.

Tartarlithine

rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid.

Free Sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
93 FULTON STREET NEW YORK
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

individuality in abeyance. Mr. Roosevelt could run things.

Her official job was only to smile and smile and be "Johnny on the spot" whenever she was needed. Hence, through all the seven years of her husband's presidential incumbency she was never absent from his side on any state occasion. She never squandered her vitality. . . . . . .

Mrs. Taft entered upon her reign by bestowing minute personal attention upon every minutia of domestic, official, and social life, creating upheavals and innovations in many departments. The personnel of the laundry, the livery of her servants, the laying out of parks and pleasure drives for the benefit of the public—endless other details, all came under the eager supervision of this capable woman. She never relaxed. She inspired her husband to be President, and as presidential consort her position has been authoritative and active and full of initiative.

THE INEXPLICABLE POWERS OF EUSAPIA PALLADINO

One of the most remarkable of modern spiritualistic mediums, Madame Eusapia Palladino, is soon to begin a series of séances in America. While the newspapers are not to be favored with a full account of her séances here, yet a comprehensive idea of her reputed powers, as shown in previous sittings, may be had from an article by Mr. Hereward Carrington in *McClure's Magazine* (October). Mr. Carrington is a member of the American Society for Scientific Research, and one of the most expert investigators of mediumistic tricks in America. In telling of the séances with Madame Palladino he confesses himself baffled by facts which are inexplicable "by any theory of fraud or trickery," and certainly "not due to hallucination." Moreover, he quotes such eminent scientists as Professor Lombroso, the late Professor Curie and Mme. Curie, Camille Flammarion, and Sir Oliver Lodge as being likewise convinced against their wills that this Neapolitan medium has supernormal psychic powers.

Eusapia Palladino was born in Naples in 1854 of poor parents, and was a poor shopkeeper until brought into prominence by her remarkable gifts. These powers were discovered by accident when attending a séance in Naples. For some years she refrained from developing or advertising her ability as a medium. But in 1888 she was noticed by Professor Chiaia of Naples, and in 1891 by Professor Lombroso. Since then she has been a "center of scientific observation." In his article Mr. Carrington describes her thus:

> She is of a quiet and retiring disposition, but at the same time is a woman of powerful will, possessing a keen, alert eye. She is short, rather plump, and when she has chatted some time, and begins to gain confidence in the good faith of her listeners and investigators, she has a pleasant, even sweet smile, which brightens her face frequently. Her hair is grayish brown in color, with the exception of one white lock over her left temple, covering a scar received in her childhood. During the séances a remarkable cold breeze issues from this scar.

In the autumn of 1908, Mr. Carrington, with two friends, Everard Feilding and W. W. Baggally, went to Naples and arranged for a series of séances with Mme. Palladino. One of their rooms in the Hotel Victoria was used for the sittings and was fitted up in the following manner:

> We improvised a cabinet by hanging two light black curtains across one corner of the room, forming a triangular space some three feet deep. In this cabinet we put a small tripod table belonging to the hotel; and upon this we placed various musical instruments, such as a tea-bell, a tambourine, a tin trumpet, a musical box, and a toy piano, these being the usual paraphernalia employed in her séances. In the corner of the cabinet, behind the table, we placed a small guitar. The arrangement was varied somewhat during the séances, but this was the usual method of disposing of the apparatus. . . . . . .
>
> Eusapia sat *in front* of the cabinet curtains, from one to two feet distant from them; and before her was placed the oblong séance table, upon which she and the rest of us placed our hands. Our stenographer, Mr. Meeson, was seated at a separate table, having a well-shaded lamp of his own. His duty it was to record accurately the passing of time, the nature of the observed phenomena, as dictated by us, and our other remarks, samples of which will be quoted immediately. We had arranged a special means of lighting the séance room, as follows: From the ceiling in the center of the room hung a four-branched electric-light cluster. Two of these bulbs were white, and two red, varying in intensity through 110, 150, 220, and 240 volts. The brightest of these lights was a regular 16-candle-power lamp; the faintest, the dim red light, enabled us to see only outlines of the room's furniture; but even in this weakest light we could always perceive the medium's hands, her face, and the outlines of her body. It is an interesting fact that *practically all of our best phenomena were obtained in bright light*. Only when the light was much reduced, as it was on a few occasions, did the phenomena become vague, uncertain, and unsatisfactory. . . . . . .
>
> During the first three séances (except for the stenographer, who sat at a separate table and was always visible to us), Mr. Feilding and I were alone present, one of us controlling the right hand and foot, the other controlling the left hand and foot of Eusapia. . . . . . .
>
> Our first séance commenced at 10.35 P.M., but it was not until after eleven that phenomena began. . . . I shall quote a few passages from our detailed reports, illustrating both the character of the phenomena and the method of control, as well as the precautions we took to prevent their production by normal means. . . . By "complete levitation" of the table is meant the raising of the table completely off the floor without visible contact; by "partial levitation," the tilting of the table upon two legs, without apparent contact, the other two legs remaining on the floor. In the notes will be found the initials, F, B, and C. These stand for Feilding, Baggally, and Carrington respectively, and indicate the name of the dictator at that particular moment.
>
> At 11.44 P.M. a remarkable phenomenon took place, which we recorded as follows:
>
> *Complete levitation of the table.*
>
> F. My hand was on the table. Medium's right hand on top of mine, and not touching the table.
>
> C. Medium's left foot did not leave my right. My right hand was across both her knees. I am sure that at that time the medium's leg did not come into contact with the leg of the table.
>
> F. There was no possibility of her touching the leg of the table on this side. The table was lifted completely into the air, off all four feet.
>
> C. The medium's right hand grasped my left hand firmly, and was over mine, mine being between hers and the table.
>
> F. My left foot was pressing strongly on hers.
>
> During the second séance a series of remarkable levitations followed one another very rapidly—so rapidly, indeed, that we did not have time to dictate the control of hand and foot after each phenomenon. In spite of our utmost endeavors to prevent the table from going up into the air, by securely holding the medium in various ways, it continued to do so. We were partly upon the floor, partly in our chairs, holding hands, feet, knees, ankles, and endeavoring at the same time to ascertain the distance between her skirt and the table leg, her body and the table, and to make other instantaneous measurements, such as the occasion permitted. The record will indicate this:
>
> 11.01 P.M. *The table tilts on the two legs farthest from the medium*, both her hands being clearly visible, and about a foot away from the table, and her fists being clenched.
>
> C. The control of the feet being the same as before, except that my right hand is now also grasping her leg.
>
> F. My right hand is across both her knees.
>
> [The medium sat well back in her chair, and her body was at least nine inches from the table. We

(*Continued on page 852*)

"Don't *Envy* a Good Complexion; Use POMPEIAN and *Have* One"

YOU will never know the reasons for Pompeian popularity—how clean you can be and look—how refreshed, healthy and wholesome in appearance—until you test Pompeian. Rub it on your moistened face, well into the pores; a few moments of massaging and out comes the cream many shades darker than when applied. You are astonished—never suspected that so much dirt was in the skin, despite soap-and-water scrubbing.

Glance in your mirror—the old sallow "dead skin" appearance has gone, and in place is a skin with the freshness and smoothness of perfect health and youth.

POMPEIAN MASSAGE CREAM

"The Standard Face Cream"

"Don't *envy* a good complexion; use Pompeian and *have* one." If you wish to try before you buy, send 6c. in coin or stamps for a trial jar. Or read poster-calendar offer below, and send 16c for trial jar and a copy of "Pompeian Beauty."

Send for 1910 "Pompeian Beauty" Poster Calendar

Our lavender-and-gold 1910 Poster-Calendar panel is 3 feet high and 7¼ inches wide. The small reproduction of "Pompeian Beauty" as shown on the right, gives but a faint idea of the exquisite detail of color and costume. No advertising matter is printed on front of panel—just the artist's name-plate as you see it in the small reproduction herewith. 1910 Calendar is printed on rear to permit of artistic framing, but the panel effect obviates the necessity of framing. A loop at top permits easy hanging. This "Pompeian Beauty" girl will be the poster-calendar sensation of 1910. The supply is limited—send for one early enough to avoid disappointment. Write now before you lay this paper aside. Enclose 10c in coin or stamps. For 16c. we will send a trial jar of Pompeian Massage Cream, the standard face cream, and "Pompeian Beauty," 3 feet high and in lavender and gold. You may order either or both.

Pompeian for Men

READ WHAT USERS SAY:

1. "Makes shaving a success."—Mr. J. H. M., Portland, Me.
2. "Makes your face clean and clear on the morning after."—Mr. J. H. M., Nashua, N. H.
3. "Clears the skin like a month in the mountains."—Mr. D. R. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
4. "Introduces you to your handsomer self."—Mr. L. L. G., Buffalo, New York.
5. "A neck-easer for the close shaver."—Mr. F. H. S., New York City.

The above lines are a few of the many thousands entered in a recent contest for the best lines describing the merits and benefits of Pompeian Massage Cream. Get Pompeian to-day at your druggist's or have it used at your barber's. Look for "Pompeian" on the jar. There are countless cheap, injurious imitations on which the barber makes more money—at your expense.

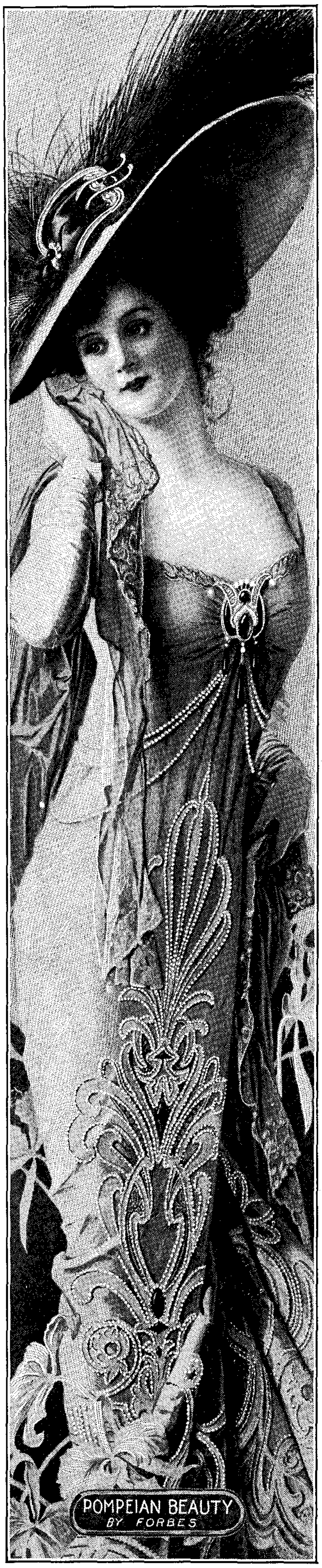
Pompeian rubs in and rolls out, cleansing the pores as even soap and water can not. The dead skin "old-man" look departs with it.

A TRIAL JAR sent for 6 cents in coin or stamps. Why not send 16c to-day for poster-calendar and trial jar? Read description above.

Sold by 50,000 dealers—used in 40,000 high-class barber shops.

Dealers Everywhere; 50c, 75c and $1

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO., 15 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio



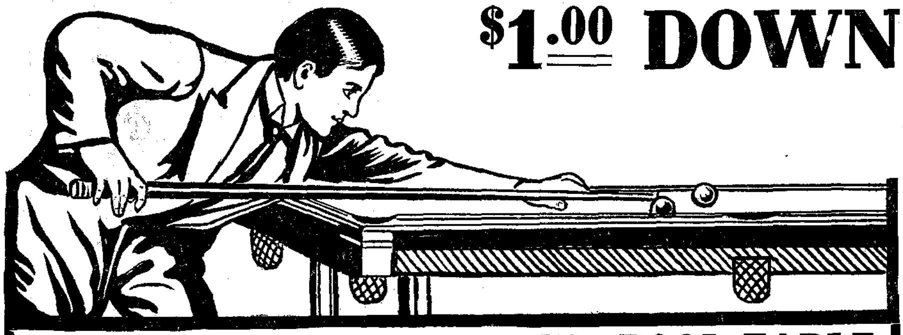
SEE POSTER-CALENDAR OFFER

We speak of the *good* old days—the charming graces and courtly ways.—But do we forget that they did not know

Uneeda Biscuit

The Soda Cracker that is the delight of this day and generation.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



$1.00 DOWN

BURROWES BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE

$1 down puts into your home any Table worth from $6 to $15. $2 a month pays balance. Higher priced Tables on correspondingly easy terms. We supply all cues, balls, etc., free.

BECOME AN EXPERT AT HOME

THE BURROWES HOME BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

NO RED TAPE—On receipt of first instalment we will ship table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write to-day for catalogue.

The E. T. Burrowes Co., 707 Center St., Portland, Me.

clearly remember the conditions of this striking phenomenon.]

11.05 P.M. *Complete levitation of the table.*

F. The table lifts about six inches; only C.'s and my hands were on the table, clasped across the middle.

Another complete levitation of the table.

F. Nobody's hands are on the table. It goes up by itself!

Another complete levitation of the table.

C. All hands being off the table. Her right hand was free, but perfectly visible, and about six inches above the table.

11.10. F. asks medium to attempt levitation while standing up. She agrees, but presently says she can not stand any longer. She reseats herself.

11.11. *Complete levitation of the table.*

C. Both hands of the medium were about eight inches above the table. I can clearly feel her left foot across my right; the leg of the table was not in contact with her skirt.

Another complete levitation of the table.

F. My left hand was underneath the bottom of the table leg, and there was no contact between her skirt and the leg of the table. Her right hand was off the table altogether.

C. There was nine inches between her body and the table.

During the ninth séance we succeeded in obtaining a complete levitation of the table while one of us was under the table holding both her ankles in his hands. The light was abundant. But we were not content with this; we wished to obtain levitations of the table under conditions that did not depend upon our sense perceptions at all. To insure this, we used a piece of apparatus, made by a carpenter in Naples, which was constructed as follows: Two tapering cones were made and fastened to the floor. Into these wooden cones the table legs were set. The object was to prevent any foot action on the part of the medium, for it is obvious that she could not even touch the legs of the table when they were thus surrounded by the wooden cones. The tapering shape, however, allowed a certain amount of rocking motion on the part of the table. Across the top of these cones, and joining them, was affixt a board. This prevented the medium from raising the table with her knees; for had she raised them, they would merely have come into contact with this board, and would not have reached the lower edge of the table. We tied the medium's feet to this apparatus with rope; we held her hands, arms, and head away from the table, altogether. Yet, in spite of our best endeavors to prevent it, it continued to levitate. After this, we felt that certainty had been reached; the levitations were true, beyond a doubt. . . . . . .

During the seventh séance a small milking-stool, which we had placed inside the cabinet, came out of its own accord, and slid along the floor about a yard, approaching the medium. She placed her hand above it and waved it to and fro in various directions. The stool followed these motions, dragging itself along the floor, and finally rose into the air altogether. We passed our hands between the stool and the medium, and along the carpet, ascertaining that there was no thread, hair, string, or attachment of any kind. . . . . . .

One curious phenomenon is frequently observed in Eusapia's séances. Her skirt will be gently blown outward as tho by a breeze from within. It comes out gradually, generally approaching some object, which rushes in toward her as soon as the skirt touches it. This phenomenon was observed by M. and Mme. Curie and by Mr. Feilding, at a séance in Paris. During one of our séances this inflation took place gradually, and I asked Eusapia if I might place my hands down and feel the bulging of her skirt. She replied that I might. There was no material resistance, and certainly no solid body was within,

(*Continued on page* 854)

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

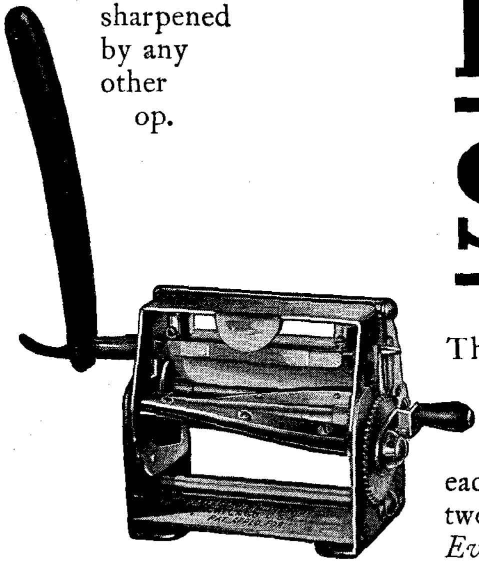
IT BEATS THE BARBER

You will never know real razor service—true razor comfort—until you try the Perfection Razor Strop

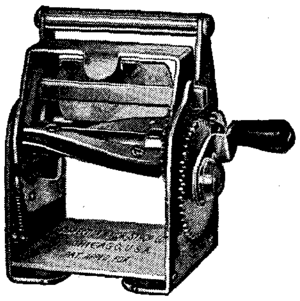
Shave one week with a razor blade stropped by the Perfection—then shave with a blade sharpened by any other op.

Perfection Razor Strop

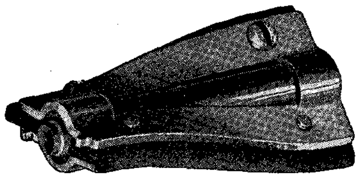
It will prove that the Perfection Razor Strop not only saves money but gives the ideal shave—the one that does not scrape or roughen the skin. Perfection Strops are made for all kinds of safety razor blades and for ordinary razors.



The **machine** cannot work unless the blade is in correct position. A child can operate it. The blade is placed in position, you turn a crank, and on each side of the blade a cylinder holding two curved leathers is rapidly revolved. *Every turn of the crank gives six complete stroppings from one end of blade to the other.*



Observe the cylinder below. It contains the curved leather upon which rests the principal merit of the Perfection Razor Strop. As the cylinder turns, it strokes the blade from one end to the other, positively at the correct angle.



We challenge a trial against any other style of strop—we want you to know the difference. We ask you not to be satisfied with any strop until you have tried the Perfection. Do not judge it by any other, for it is absolutely a brand new idea. It has been tested for one year—thousands have been sold, and all over the country to-day you will find satisfied users. In nearly every case they have been sold upon a trial basis.

Let a trial prove the worth. We rest our case on that demonstration.

Tell your dealer that you want to try the Perfection Razor Strop. He is authorized to give you that trial. If he has none on hand, fill out the coupon below, give us his name and we will see that you are supplied immediately. You pay him $3.50 for Safety, or $4.00 for Ordinary. He is authorized to refund your money if it is not entirely satisfactory. If you have no dealer order direct from

PERFECTION RAZOR STROP COMPANY
90 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

CUT OUT HERE

Perfection Razor Strop Company
90 Dearborn Street, Chicago

You may send me through my dealer your Perfection Razor Strop for.....................style razor, with the understanding that you authorize the dealer to refund purchase price to me upon return of strop within 15 days.

My name is ....

My address is..

My dealer's name..

His address..

$2.40 Per 100 Instead of $5.00

Morton R. Edwin Panatela

is by all standards of comparison a 10c. cigar. It will satisfy the most cranky smoker of imported brands. It is fully 5½ inches long strictly hand-made, of choicest Havana tobacco—genuine Sumatra wrapper. It smokes freely and evenly—never chars down the side, but keeps burning coolly and fragrantly to the last toothhold.

The reason this cigar is sold at $2.40 instead of $5.00 per hundred is because I buy and sell for cash. I ask no credit, neither do I give it. I personally buy my tobacco direct from the grower in Cuba, and pay him at least five weeks before the tobacco reaches the U. S. Custom House. I buy for less and sell for less.

Among my 35 different brands I have an "in-between" smoke called "Old Fashioned Havana Smokers." I want you to be on smoking terms with them, because they are just the thing you want when you *don't* want a big cigar. They are Havana-filled—4 inches long—blunt at both ends—made the way the Cuban planter rolls tobacco for his own use—without a binder.

I'm so eager to have you try this smoke that I'll send you a sample box of 12 free along with an order for my Panatelas, because you'll buy them again.

Send me $2.40 for 100 Morton R. Edwin Panatelas. Smoke as many as you like—smoke them all if you want to, and if you then tell me that you didn't receive more than you expected, I'll return your money and we'll remain friends.

If you want to know who I am and whether or not I run my business on the square, if you have any doubts as to my making good if my cigars don't, just inquire from any bank or commercial agency about me. If you don't like the report you get, keep your cash at home.

MORTON R. EDWIN
PANATELA
EXTRA FINA

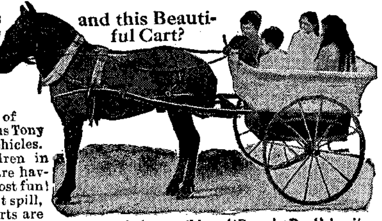
Actual Size

Illustrated Price List sent on request

Morton R. Edwin
Dp. K 64-66 W. 125th St. New York
Make checks payable to Edwin Cigar Co

Insist on the DOUBLE GRIP CLIP
Supplied only by the Niagara, ideal for card indexes, book marks, and all papers and documents. Niagara Clip Co., N. Y.

Who Wants "Bonnie Boy" For Christmas



This is "Bonnie Boy," hitched to the "Governess" cart, one of our famous Tony Pony vehicles. The children in the cart are having the most fun! They can't spill, for the carts are so built that tipping over is impossible. "Bonnie Boy" is city broken and doesn't mind an automobile, a street car or a railroad engine the least bit. Won't scare at anything. and this Beautiful Cart?

The Tony Pony Line 36 styles of children's vehicles—the most fashionable patterns on the boulevards of all the large cities. We have 150 imported Shetlands to select from. We send the Tony Pony outfit complete—pony, harness and cart. Write for illustrated catalog.

MICHIGAN BUGGY CO., 36 Office Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich.
We also make the Reliable Michigan line of pleasure vehicles.

pushing the skirt outward. It receded several times under my hand, and was then puffed out again as the sail of a ship might fill before a light breeze. With her permission, we turned back her skirts and petticoats and examined them carefully, but found no mechanism of any sort concealed about her. We may say that at a later séance, to which we had invited Signora Rocca and Miss Crawford—the two daughters of Marion Crawford—and Lord Sudeley, the two ladies made a thorough search, taking Eusapia into a separate room, causing her to strip, and examining her and her clothes carefully. No mechanism was found and nothing unusual was discovered about her person.

Of Mr. Carrington's sixth séance, we find the following interesting record:

12.06 A.M. F. I saw a white thing coming over her head; I could not say what it was.

C. My control exactly the same as before. I also saw the white thing. (It looked like a creamy-white object coming out, about six inches square.)

C. The curtain blows right out twice, as tho pushed by some substance. I could see the round swelling of the curtain. Her hand was pressing firmly against my hand, and I am holding it by the thumb. Both her legs around my right leg.

B. Her right hand is on my left hand, on her right knee.

F. I have asked the medium whether I could feel the hand also. She replied, "Yes."

F. stands to the left of C., and leans over with his left hand outstretched about two and a half feet above and to the left of the medium's head. Immediately after: F. I am touched by something directly on the point of my finger. I am touched again. I am taken hold of by fingers, and I can feel the nails quite plainly.

C. Her head pressing against my head. I am absolutely holding her left hand on the table. Both her legs are around my right leg under the chair.

B. I am absolutely certain that her right hand is on my left hand, on her right knee.

F. I am touched again. Grasped this time as tho by the lower parts of a thumb and fingers.

B. I am touched gently on my hand, and at the same moment I am touched by a hand on my shoulder. The curtain also comes out, as tho struck violently by a hand from within.

12.20 A.M. C. The medium now has her left foot on my right foot.

B. And she places her right foot on my left foot, and I am feeling her knee with my knee.

C. The medium rests her head on my right shoulder, and is pressing against it. I have my arm around her neck. I have her left hand in my left hand on the table. I saw the curtain blow out in front of me.

Mr. Carrington noted that by making certain movements with her body outside the curtains, the medium could produce corresponding movements of objects inside the cabinet. For instance, she operated a music box by making a circular movement upon her cheek with the finger of one of her controllers. This made it seem "as tho, when she executed some movement with her physical body, some 'astral' counterpart in the cabinet duplicated her movements, and performed in reality upon the instruments which she played merely in imagination."

Of another illustration of this power we read:

A tambourine was lying on the floor of the cabinet about a yard distant from her feet. We had just examined it and found it to be free from material attachment. We asked Eusapia to fetch this tambourine, or have it brought and placed upon the séance table. She said, "I will bring it out with my foot." Her two feet were resting securely on our feet, on opposite sides of the table, and were also tied to them with rope, so that it would have been an utter impossibility for Eusapia to reach the small object with her foot. But she does not mean her real foot; she means that some "astral double," or counterpart foot, reaches back into the cabinet and fetches the object out into full view. What she did, then, in order to obtain the tambourine, was to kick to and fro with her foot,—still resting upon ours under her chair,—and the tambourine thereupon came out with a rush. Exactly corresponding to movements of her hand made over it at a distance of about a yard, the tambourine then began to jump up and down; and finally, giving one big leap, it jumped upon my lap, but fell down again to the floor.

These phenomena all occurred under the eye of an acknowledged "expert in the detection of fraudulent mediums," and are the only ones which he has not found out "to be clearly fraudulent in character." Mr. Carrington concludes his article by saying:

I hesitate to lay the foregoing facts before my reader, feeling that they will be deemed incredible, even by those who are inclined to admit the possibility of the existence of an unknown force, capable of moving material objects without visible contact. When I state that, issuing from the cabinet, came hands and faces—the former of which especially could be grasped, and distinctly felt—I fear the general opinion will be, either that we were hallucinated, or that trickery must have been employed, tho undetected by us. Be the explanation what it may, however, I am absolutely certain that neither one nor the other of these interpretations is the right one. We were not hallucinated, for the reason (1) that our sense impressions checked one another's; (2) that these hands have occasionally been photographed; and (3) that the result of their manipulations has been registered by the graphic method, so that their reality has been guaranteed by mechanical apparatus, and not only by fallible human senses. . . . . . .

It is obvious that if these phenomena occurring in the presence of Mme. Palladino are genuine, they are of the greatest importance to science, since they indicate the existence of a force or forces unrecognized by physical science as it exists to-day. There is no *a priori* objection to the existence of such a force, since the nature of the vital action within the human body is but little understood; and it is only necessary to conceive that this vital or nervous energy might extend, at times, beyond the periphery of the body (whereas, normally, it is terminated at the surface) in order to account for many of the phenomena observed. Certainly such a theory would not explain the more remarkable phenomena—such as the appearance of heads and hands—and these remain absolutely inexplicable.

A CHINESE LADY AT HOME

PROFESSOR ISAAC TAYLOR HEADLAND, of the University of Peking, writing in *Putnam's Magazine* of the marriage customs of the Chinese, makes Sir Robert Hart sponsor for the following:

He said that the Chinese minister appointed to the court of Saint James came to call on him before setting out upon his journey. After conversing for some time he said:

"I should be glad to see Lady Hart. I believe it is customary in calling on a foreign gentleman to see his lady, is it not?"

"It is," said Sir Robert, "and I should be delighted to have you see her, but Lady Hart is in England with our children, and has not been here for twenty years."

"Ah, indeed, then perhaps I might see your second wife."

"That you might, if I had one. But the customs of our country do not allow us to have a second wife. Indeed they would imprison us if we were to have two wives."

"How singular," said the official with a nod of his head. "You do not appreciate the advantages of this custom of ours."

Professor Headland then relates from his own experience this incident, showing another "advantage" of Chinese customs:

Young people in China are all engaged by their parents without their knowledge or consent. This was very unsatisfactory to the young people of the old régime, and it is being modified in the new. One day one of my students in discussing this matter said to me:

"Our method of getting a wife is very much better than either the old Chinese method or your foreign method."

"How is that?" I asked.

(*Continued on page* 856)

Quick Handy Great!

Read Mr. Eastman

MR. GEORGE EASTMAN, Creator of the KODAK,
and Captain of the Camera Industry, permits us to publish the following:

"I have used your AutoStrop with great satisfaction for upwards of two years. A barber who was recently cutting my hair volunteered the information that no professional could shave me so closely as I shaved myself without making my face sore. That is perfectly true. My face never feels uncomfortable after using your razor. I have used other safety razors and my opinion is that the strong point in favor of yours is that when one gets a blade to exactly suit him he can keep it in perfect condition for a long time by the operation of stropping which you have rendered so convenient and simple."

We are afraid to add any argument lest we destroy the splendid spirit of Mr. Eastman's letter.

AutoStrop
AutoStrop
SAFETY
RAZOR
Strops Itself

A no-stropping razor sounds handy, quick and easy because you don't strop it, and the AutoStrop sounds awkward, *slow, difficult,* because *it is a* strop razor. But the fact is that the no-stropping razor is the awkward razor and the AutoStrop is the handy, quick and easy razor. While tearing, chopping, and scraping with a no-stropping razor to get the beard off; while awkwardly inserting a no-stropping blade; while awkwardly taking apart and putting together again to clean a no-stropping razor, you can actually do three complete shaves with an AutoStrop—stropping, shaving, cleaning and all.

NOT A STROPPING MACHINE

but a razor and stropping device *all in one piece.* You simply slip strop through the AutoStrop Razor itself without detaching blade or taking apart, and move back and forth. Blade falls automatically on strop at exactly the right angle and right pressure, thus stropping itself automatically and expertly. The AutoStrop Safety Razor consists of a heavily silver-plated self-stropping razor, 12 fine blades and fine horsehide strop in small, handsome case. Price $5.00, *which is probably your total* shaving expense for years, as one blade often lasts six months to a year.

TRY IT FREE
(DEALERS! READ THIS)

Any dealer can put out the Auto Strop Safety Razor on 30 days' free trial. If any of them are returned, the dealer may return them to us expressage collect, and we will send said dealer a new razor or credit his account with the returned razor. Thus dealer takes no risk in selling AutoStrops on 30 days' free trial.

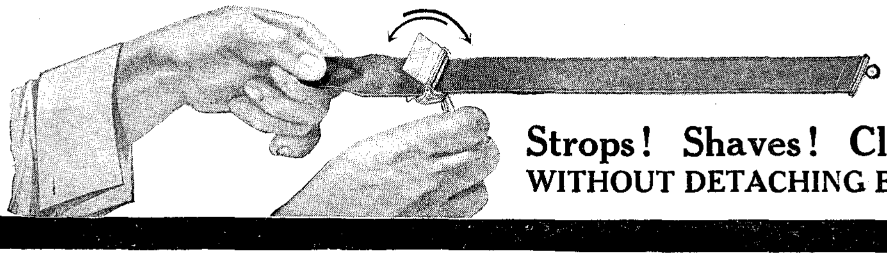
There is strong demand for AutoStrops on account of the great dissatisfaction with the no-stropping razors. Dealers can sell AutoStrops to nearly every no-stropping user. Thus we guarantee that the AutoStrop will shave you satisfactorily or you can get your money back. Get one on 30 days' free trial before it gets out of your mind.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS

How much wrong information have you received during your lifetime on the subject of shaving and razors? If you want to know how much, send for "The Slaughter of the Innocents." It is an interview with the greatest razor expert,—a quick, speedy, witty conversation. Explains why you are having shaving troubles and blade troubles and will actually teach you how to shave yourself as well as the head barber can.

It's free, though it ought not to be. Send for it now or you'll forget. AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, 346 Fifth Avenue, New York. 61 New Oxford St., London. 14 St. Helen St., Montreal.

FAR QUICKER, HANDIER THAN A NO-STROPPING RAZOR



Strops! Shaves! Cleans!
WITHOUT DETACHING BLADE

Melba as Marguerite in Faust
Farrar as Cio-Cio-San in Madama Butterfly
Caruso as Vasco di Gama in L'Africaine
Schumann-Heink as Brunnhilde in Die Walküre
Tetrazzini as Lucia

The world's greatest singers make records only for the Victor.

The world's *greatest* singers! The greatest tenors; the greatest sopranos; the greatest contraltos; the greatest baritones; the greatest bassos. Not *among* the greatest, but *the* greatest of all nationalities.

Caruso, the greatest Italian tenor
Dalmores, the greatest French tenor
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Schumann-Heink, the greatest German contralto
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Calvé, the greatest French soprano
Gadski, the greatest German soprano
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Michailowa, the greatest Russian soprano
Journet, **Plançon**, the greatest French bassos

These famous artists—universally acknowledged *the* greatest, and commanding the highest salaries—make records *only for the Victor,* because *only the Victor* brings out their voices as clear and true as life itself.

Victor

Victor "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To get best results, use only Victor Needles on Victor Records.

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Vapo Cresolene
(ESTABLISHED 1879)

for Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, Colds, Diphtheria, Catarrh.

"Used while you sleep."

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever dreaded Croup cannot exist where Cresolene is used.

It acts directly on the nose and throat, making breathing easy in the case of colds; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough.

Cresolene is a powerful germicide, acting both as a curative and preventive in contagious diseases.

It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 30 years of successful use.

For Sale By All Druggists.
Send Postal for Descriptive Booklet.

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, of your druggist or from us, **10c.** in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York
Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER
OIL

should be purchased for the following good reasons:

It is a PURE oil, so pure that it is positively free from disagreeable taste and odor. Children take it without persuasion. It digests readily, does not cling to the palate, and never "repeats."

It is made and bottled by Peter Moller at his own factory at the Norway fisheries—no adulteration possible.

Not sold in bulk. You know you get the genuine when you receive the flat oval bottle bearing the name of

Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents

"Well," said he, "according to the old Chinese custom a man could never see his wife until she was brought to his house. But we can see the girls in public meetings, we have sisters in the girls' schools, they have brothers in the college, and when we go home during vacation we can learn all about each other."

"But how do you consider it better than our method?" I persisted.

"Why, you see, when you have found the girl you want, you have to go and get her yourself, while we can send a middleman to do it for us."

I still argued that by our method we could become better acquainted with the young lady.

"Yes," he said, "that is true; but doesn't it make you awfully mad if you ask a lady to marry you and she refuses?" And it must be confest that this was a difficult question to answer without compromising oneself.

The following details of Chinese home life were such as no man would be permitted to observe, and were secured by Mrs. Headland:

The Chinese lady in Peking sleeps upon a brick bed, one-half of the room being built up a foot and a half above the floor, with flues running through it; and in the winter a fire is built under the bed, so that, instead of having one hot brick in her bed, she has a hundred. She rises about eight. She has a large number of women servants, a few slave girls, and if she belongs to the family of a prince, she has several eunuchs, these latter to do the heavy work about the household. Each servant has her own special duties, and resents being asked to perform those of another. When my lady awakes a servant brings her a cup of hot tea and a cake made of wheat or rice flour. After eating this a slave girl presents her with a tiny pipe with a long stem from which she takes a few whiffs. Two servants then appear with a large polished brass basin of very hot water, towels, soaps, and preparations of honey to be used on her face and hands while they are still warm and moist from the bathing. After the bath they remove the things and disappear, and two other women take their places, with a tray on which are combs, brushes, hair-pomades, and the framework and accessories needed for combing her hair. Then begins a long and tedious operation that may continue for two hours. Finally the hair is ready for the ornaments, jewels and flowers which are brought by another servant, on a large tray. The mistress selects the ones she wishes, placing them in her hair with her own hands. . . . . . .

The prevailing idea with the Chinese ladies is that the foreign woman does not comb her hair. I have often heard my friends apologizing to ladies whom they have brought to see me for the first time, and on whom they wanted me to make a good impression, by saying:

"You must not mind her hair; she is really so busy she has no time to comb it. All her time is spent in acts of benevolence."

At the first audience when the Empress Dowager received the foreign ladies, she presented each of them with two boxes of combs, one ivory inlaid with gold, the other ordinary hard wood, and the set was complete even to the fine comb. One can not but wonder if her Majesty had not heard of the untidy locks of the foreign woman, which she attributed to a lack of proper combs.

After the hair has been properly combed and ornamented, cosmetics of white and carmine are brought for the face and neck. The Manchu lady uses these in great profusion, her Chinese sister more sparingly. No Chinese lady, unless a widow or a woman past sixty, is supposed to appear in the presence of her family without a full coating of powder and paint. A lady one day complained to me of difficulty in lifting her eyelids, and asked me what the reason was.

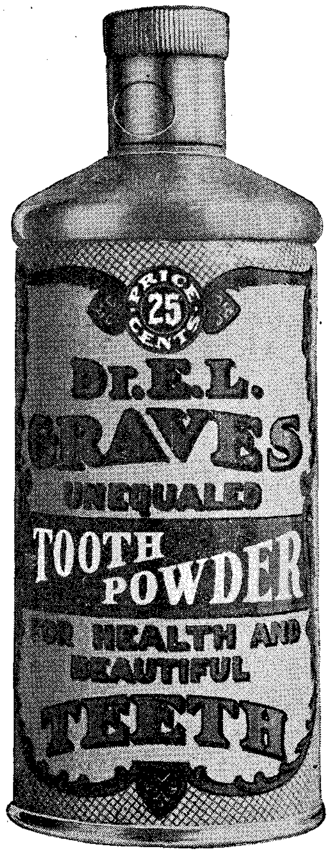
"Perhaps," said I, "they are partially paralyzed by the lead in your cosmetics. Wash off the paint and see if the nerves do not recover their tone."

"But," said she, "I would not dare to appear in the presence of my husband or family without paint and powder; it would not be respectable."

The final touch to the face is the deep carmine spot on the lower lip.

The robing then begins. And what beautiful robes they are! the softest and most delicate silks, lined with the lightest of furs in winter. Over these come the rich satin-embroidered garments, each season

(*Continued on page* 858)


PRICE 25 CENTS
Dr. E. L.
GRAVES
UNEQUALED
TOOTH POWDER
FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTIFUL
TEETH

Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder contains no grit—nothing harsh or harmful. There are 13 ingredients in it, 7 of which are antiseptic. It keeps the teeth glistening white. The regular retail price is 25c.

How I Make It Easy for You to Try

Dr. E. L. Graves'

Tooth Powder

I have spent 50 years perfecting this unequalled tooth powder. You have often heard of it, but may never have tried it. If you had you would know what a perfect dentifrice it is. So I am going to pay more than half the cost of the first package to induce you to try it. Send me 10c and I will mail you a full-size, regular 25c package. Then I know you will use it always. Will you take advantage of this exceptional opportunity?

This Offer Will Not Appear Again

Its purpose is solely to introduce to non-users the wonderful merits of Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder. This is your one opportunity to obtain a bottle of Dr. Graves' unequaled Tooth Powder, regular retail price 25c, for.... **10c**

Write for Dr. Graves' free book The back page is worth 25c

I have put into this book what I have learned in 50 years' study of the teeth. I want all to have this book. The back page is worth 25c. It will buy for you a Sanitary Tooth Brush which druggists sell for 25c. to 35c. I will send the book when you order the tooth powder.

Dr. E. L. GRAVES, 90 Franklin Street, CHICAGO

SPECIAL OFFER

To Readers of The Literary Digest on the Old Reliable

Meade & Baker's

Mouth Wash

Both powders and liquids are needed in the care of the teeth. Powder is the first essential because of its cleaning properties. But powder cannot penetrate all the crevices. So once a day—just before retiring—it is wise to use an antiseptic mouth wash.

Meade & Baker's Carbolic Mouth Wash is a safe and efficient liquid dentifrice—healing, soothing and pleasant to the taste. It has been sold for nearly 50 years.

10c for the First Bottle to Try

If you do not know the pleasure of using Meade and Baker's Mouth Wash, send us 10c for a regular 25c bottle. This offer applies to those who have never tried it before, and is made for introductory purposes only. Most druggists sell Meade & Baker's Mouth Wash in 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles. If you will write today, enclosing 10c, we will send you a 25c. bottle, same size as in the illustration. Address

Meade & Baker Mouth Wash Co., 94 Franklin Street, Chicago

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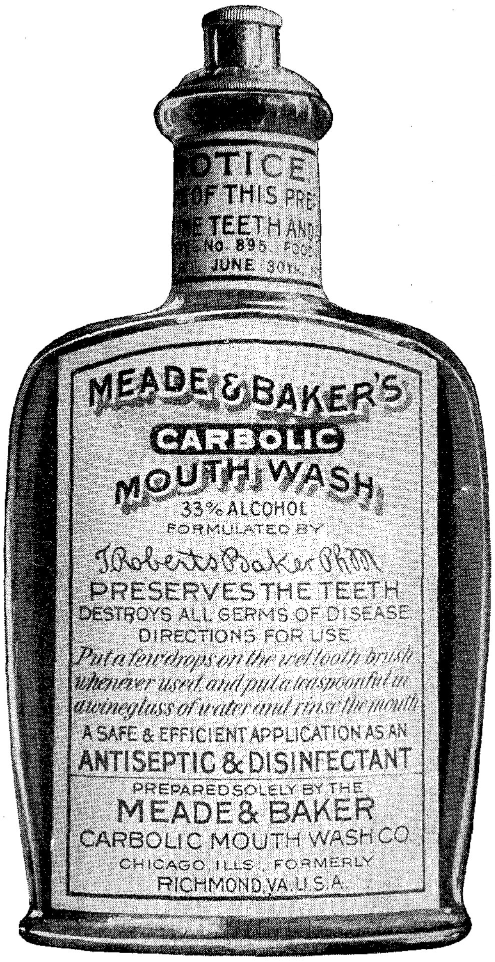
TICE
F THIS PRE
TEETH AND
No. 895 FOO
JUNE 30th
MEADE & BAKER'S
CARBOLIC
MOUTH WASH
33% ALCOHOL
FORMULATED BY
J. Roberts Baker Ph.M.
PRESERVES THE TEETH
DESTROYS ALL GERMS OF DISEASE
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Put a few drops on the wet tooth brush whenever used, and put a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water and rinse the mouth
A SAFE & EFFICIENT APPLICATION AS AN
ANTISEPTIC & DISINFECTANT
PREPARED SOLELY BY THE
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You don't have to explain the good points about

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in any part of the civilized world. From the Canadian border to the Gulf and from Maine's shores to the waters of the mighty Pacific

Huyler's

is the acknowledged best—the standard by which others are judged. No other firm in the wide world has the facilities for making such perfect candy; no other firm has for years demonstrated this fact to the public as has

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You know that if you had your choice of the hundreds and thousands of different brands of confectionery offered to the public your first choice, and your last choice, and your choice at all times, would be the unequalled, matchless

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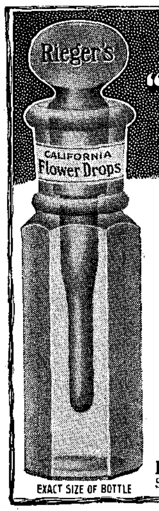

Rieger's "Flower Drops"

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

50 TIMES THE STRENGTH OF ORDINARY PERFUME

Real flower perfumes in the most possible concentrated form. The finest perfume science ever produced. One drop diffuses the odor of thousands of blossoms and lasts for weeks. A dainty Xmas, Birthday or Wedding Gift.

4 odors—Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose, Crab Apple. Bottle with elongated stopper from which to drop the perfume. Put up in polished-turned maple box. Packed ready to mail. Money refunded if this is not the finest perfume you ever used.

$1.50 a Bottle—at Druggists or Mail

Send check, stamps, money order or currency.

Paul Rieger, 124 First St., San Francisco

Sample free if you mention your Druggist

EXACT SIZE OF BOTTLE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Macbeth Pearl Glass is the only kind of glass that would ever be used for lamp-chimneys if every maker considered his interests identical with those of the user.

It is only the user's interests, however, that you have to consider.

See that my name, Macbeth, is on the lamp-chimneys you buy, and they won't break from heat.

One quality: to get the correct size and shape for any burner, have my lamp book. Free. Address

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

calling for a certain number and kind. She then decorates herself with her jewels—earrings, bracelets, beads, rings, charms, embroidered bags holding the betel-nut, and the tiny mirror in its embroidered case with silk tassels. When these are hung on the buttons of her dress her outfit is complete, and she arises from her couch a wonderful creation, from her glossy head, with every hair in place, to the toe of her tiny embroidered slipper. But it has taken the time of a half-dozen servants for three hours to get these results. . . . . . .

It is now after eleven o'clock and her breakfast is ready to be served in another room. Word that the leading lady of the household is about to appear is sent to the other apartments. Hurried finishing touches are given to toilets, for all daughters, daughters-in-law and grandchildren must be ready to receive her in the outer room when she appears leaning on the arms of two eunuchs if she is a princess, or on two stout serving women if a Chinese.

According to her rank, each one in turn takes a step toward her and gives a low curtsy in which the left knee touches the floor. Even the children go through this same formality. All are gaily drest, with hair bedecked and faces painted like her own. She inclines her head but slightly. These are the members of her household over whom she has sway—her little realm. While her mother-in-law lived she was under the same rigorous rule. . . . . . .

After her meal she lingers for a few minutes over her cup of tea and her pipe. In the mean time her cart or sedan chair is prepared. Her outriders are ready with their horses; the eunuchs, women and slave girls who are to attend her don their proper clothing, and prepare the changes of raiment needed for the various functions of the day. One takes a basin and towels, another powder and rouge-boxes, another the pipe and embroidered tobacco pouch, not even forgetting the silver cuspidor, all of which will be needed. When she eats, a servant gives her a napkin to spread over her gown; after she has finished, another brings a basin of hot water, from which a towel is wrung with which she gently wipes her mouth and hands. Another brings her a glass of water, or she washes out her mouth with tea, and finally with the little mirror and rouge-box she puts the paint upon her lip if it has disappeared.

ON HIMALAYAN GLACIERS

ON her recent exploration of the Hispar glacier in the Himalayas, Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman was accompanied by her husband, an Alpine guide, Cyprien Savoye, three Italian porters and a band of coolies furnished by the Mir of Nagar. After traversing the lower reaches of the glacier a camp was made at a height of 15,350 feet on a "hummocky ridge over the Hispar." Here "the rough surface was dug out and leveled off into tent terraces by the porters and coolies, until it presented a fairly comfortable appearance." Snow on the mountain slopes above furnished rivulets of water after sunrise for camp use, while "wood had to be brought up from a thousand feet below by twenty coolies, who were sent down every two days to collect it." In *Harper's Magazine*, Mrs. Workman relates this incident of a short exploring trip made from "Base Camp":

> We were next brought up short on the edge of a swift, wide, glacial river. It was heard rushing past, but was not visible, being covered by a coating of half-frozen slush. The guide cautiously tested the depth with his ax and decided to wade over. He was soon nearly to his hips in snow and water, but got across, after lunging about and getting wet to the skin. He called back to me not to be carried over, as the bottom was uneven and I risked being thrown from a man's back.
>
> "Crawl over, madame," he called, "using your ax for support; the surface snow will hold you."
>
> "All right," I replied, without the least idea how I was to crawl over a turbulent fifty-foot-wide stream. But the weather looked each minute more threatening, and cross we must to reach some sort of firm ground. So I flung myself flat, and thus by distributing the weight did not sink into the water, as I fully expected to do.
>
> I crawled and wriggled, placing my ice-ax in front in the frozen stuff, and hauling partially by it, at last effected a rather creditable crossing, I thought. Just before reaching shore I felt water rushing over my feet, but the next moment Savoye pulled me up on to firm snow, damp enough certainly, but better off than if I had waded the ice-cold stream. The others crossed in the same manner. Soon some solid snow patches were reached, where tents were placed just as a hard sleet-storm set in.
>
> How the coolies got over we did not think to ask, but they arrived not long after with their wet loads and made no special cavil, content with their luck in securing a firm footing and shelter.
>
> The next day was stormy, and there was nothing to do but return to Base Camp, where we arrived a somewhat bedraggled caravan. After waiting through seventy-two hours of snow and wind and a few days of semi-bad weather, we returned to the same glacier, and, favored by the brilliant skies, explored it to its wild source, surrounded by splendid peaks, sheer rock walls, and icy, avalanched ridges.

Of camp life in high altitudes with an escort of native coolies Mrs. Workman tells some amusing stories. For instance:

> One night a levy and a coolie arrived from the Mir, bringing a present. With deep salaams they placed two dead chickens and a small basket of unripe plums at our feet. After thus doing, they asked for several days' rations for the return journey to Nagar. Other like gifts of Oriental munificence were received during the summer, for which the return coolie rations were always expected.
>
> The only luxuries we carry for coolies are tea and native tobacco, which are given out to them after hard marches. One afternoon a coolie shaking with fright was dragged before the tents by the lambardar, who said the man, who had been carrying the whole tobacco supply on the march, had dropt it out of sight down a crevice. We informed him that he might tell the coolie corps that that was the end of tobacco for the season. That evening the bag of thoroughly wet tobacco was procured. It appeared the lambardar had, on hearing our verdict, sent off four coolies, who, after clambering about inside the crevice for two hours, at last succeeded in rescuing the weed, which our native escort valued more highly than their daily rations.

On July 30 the party placed their highest base camp at 16,000 feet; "great patches of snow surrounded the tent, and, here and there, tufts of grass were sprouting." Here, "in another month winter would let fall its ice mantle again, crush out the bright grass and budding bluebells, and hold reign for another eleven months."

From this camp Mrs. Workman set out to explore the Biafo-Hispar Watershed peak, whose steep and icy arêtes or spurs looked almost impossible to scale. The party climbed to a height of 19,100 feet, where they spent the night. Then they divided, Mrs. Workman, Savoye and two porters making the climb to the summit. After scrambling over several sharp snow pinnacles they made their way along a dangerous arête, from whose ice-glazed ridge "at most eighteen inches wide, the snow wall fell to the right, and to the left sank a deeper, seemingly endless void, filled with the gloom and warning such abysses possess, before sunlight has turned their yawning depth into mountain tangibility." To quote further:

> Ever upward we went, the shoulder never widening, but growing more abrupt, while the side precipices deepened until they seemed lost in the bottomless pit below.
>
> After an hour we arrived at a series of stone formations, for the mountain meant to give us a little rock-climbing also. Huddled up against one of these, we had a drink of tea and some plasmon chocolate. Our five minutes' rest ended, we silently set to work to conquer these pointed, jagged intruders, which were very disintegrated and rotten. One of the porters broke off a great piece in stepping, and lost his footing, while the rock crashed down into the abyss with reverberant roar.

(*Continued on page* 860)

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A Fussy Package for Fastidious Folks
Super Extra Trade Mark
Whitman's
Super Extra Chocolates

Look for the "Fussy Seal," the "Green Box" and the "Silver Braid"

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Leading
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Franklin's advice will lead you straight to the Whitman Agent.

We are bound to get Whitman's Chocolates and Confections to the people all over this broad land in perfect condition.

Our system of exclusive agents, one in each locality, each getting his supplies direct from the factory in frequent express shipments, has for the first time given lovers of fine chocolates and confections everywhere exactly as good service as the people of our own city have enjoyed

Since 1842

Naturally, we are particular as to the standing of the store that holds the Whitman agency. It must be the cleanest, most attractive, widest-awake. Such a store attracts the kind of people who appreciate Whitman's—and Whitman's attract all that kind of people to the store. The benefits are mutual.

We receive thousands of letters, from all parts of the country, asking "Where can I buy your 'Fussy Package?'" or "Chocolate-Covered Maraschino Cherries" or "Honey-White Nougat" or "Instantaneous Chocolate?"

If you cannot find a Whitman agent handy and can suggest a druggist who is building a lasting business, based on quality, send us his name when you write. We will make him an extremely interesting business proposition.

Whitman's

A Fussy Package for Fastidious Folks

WHITMAN'S Chocolates and Confections are too delicate—too sensitive in their exquisite goodness and fine quality—to go to you through the regular trade channels with ordinary candies.

So we have perfected the plan of establishing an exclusive Whitman Agency in each locality—usually the best druggist.

Go to him. You may first identify him by the display of the sign: AGENCY FOR WHITMAN'S; but you will afterwards know him as the seller of the finest confections in your neighborhood.

This dealer is constantly in receipt of fast express shipments of our chocolates direct from the factory, every box containing a card guaranteeing freshness and perfect condition when you open it.

People who prefer hard and nut centered chocolates will be especially pleased with Whitman's Fussy Package for Fastidious Folks, a delicious and popular assortment of

Chocolate-Covered Nougat, Molasses Chips, Almonds, Walnuts, Marshmallows, Cocoanettes, Pecans, Molasses Blocks, Neapolitans, Cream Nuts, Caramels and Blossoms of Solid Chocolate.

Sealed and protected in the dainty "Fussy" package of green and silver.

Packed in one-half, one, two, three and five pound boxes. One dollar a pound everywhere. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, if no Whitman agent is convenient.

Write for our Booklet—"Suggestions."

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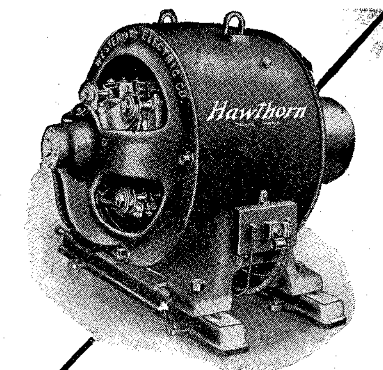

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to Turn It Economically

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It makes no difference how small the machine or how large—whether you are a housekeeper, storekeeper or a manufacturer, there's a "Hawthorn" Motor perfectly adapted to your needs.

They give the most work for the least power—always ready—do not need continual attention to keep them in order. They are guaranteed to give the best service, whether they are running meat choppers, grindstones, or large machine tools.

If you are using the old belt and shafting method of power transmission, "Hawthorn" Motors will save you 25 to 40 per cent.

"Hawthorn" Motors are built in all types and sizes, for both alternating and direct current circuits. We will be pleased to give you direct information.

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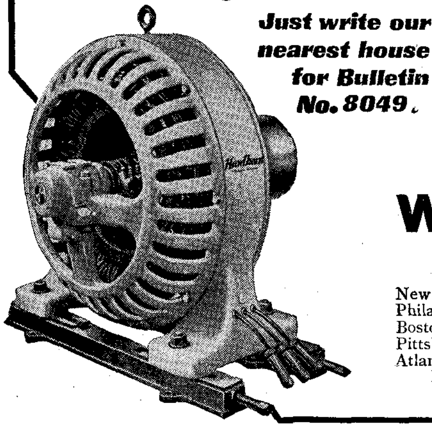

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The Old Reliable Original Diamond and Watch Credit House
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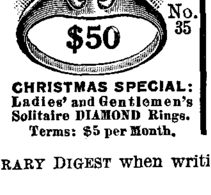

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL: Ladies' and Gentlemen's Solitaire DIAMOND Rings. Terms: $5 per Month.

Beyond the rock zone came a short, easier slope topped by an ice wall, above which the arête continued, a long, glistening white shoulder, steeper, far steeper, than it had been. I stopt before the wall to photograph and note my instruments; but not long, for toward the Hispar glacier the weather looked threatening.

Gathering all our energies, we attacked the blue ice-wall, our one thought being to reach the top before fog should cut off the view. This was a nasty fifteen feet, for the sun was at work melting the ice, so that the steps were difficult to cut so as to give a firm foothold, and, when cut, at once filled with water. We moved sideways, each foot only half on a step. Beneath, fully exposed to view, lay three-quarters of the mountain, a tortuous, precipitous mass inviting to instant death should head or feet fail.

We hailed the great snow arête again, altho it was tug-of-war work now with the awful sharpness and softened snow which made climbing most arduous. I have often felt on high slopes what I call the tremor of the snow. It is the contraction of the outer surface under pressure of those climbing, and gives one the sensation that an avalanche is starting. It is not particularly dangerous and may occur on any slant, but it always gets on my nerves. Here when I felt the snow give and crack, on this last tremendous scarp leading straight skyward, I became chilled to the bones.

But this ascent had to end, as all do, and finally the grand arête came to a climax, and suddenly the top was revealed ten minutes beyond. We climbed an easier slope, then another narrow, creepy shoulder to a group of splintered rocks, and thence straight up the small cone, which, as expected, turned over to the north in a snow cornice.

It proved firm, so that one at a time we were safe standing on its brow, with of course the others holding the rope just below. We waved streamers and called loudly to the second party, now seen on their summit across a snowy abyss 1,800 feet below, but received no answer. Still, they remarked later that they had stood in mute admiration when they saw us appear against a background of cloud on that eerie-looking corniced top. It seemed the peak looked more aerial, more impossible of approach, from where they were than from any other point. The view from this mountain is perhaps the most beautiful and comprehensive I have seen in the Himalayas. It stands alone, a single pyramid with no near higher summit to mar the prospect on any side. The vast expanse of Snow Lake lay spread in complete splendor 6,000 feet beneath us. I may say without exaggeration that this peak, overlooking the full sweeps of the Hispar and Biafo glaciers and the great peaks at the head of the Baltora glacier, includes in its vista of sixty miles east and west a panorama of superlative grandeur, of one of the most magnificent mountain regions of the world.

North of west in the foreground of wild unmapped ranges running beyond the frontier, I had the first near view ever granted any one of the great Kunjit peak, triangulated by the Indian survey from a long distance of 25,492 feet. It was for a moment a glorious vision of rock and snow, but I recall it only as a stage fantom, for a dark curtain of mist fell between it and me, the purdah of storm so fateful to mountaineers.

Still, I had seen wonders not of earth, the memory of which will cling to me while life lasts. My eyes beheld at a glance the whole wonderful mountain landscape encompassing the meeting-places of three of Asia's greatest glaciers.

From this peak, 21,350 feet high, they descended to the rocks below the top, ate their lunch, "passed safely through the shifting fog down the shoulder, past the precipices, now filled with cloud-billows, over the snow wall, and at last, plodding half-way to the knees in soggy snow, arrived at camp, where the other two, who had reached it just before us, greeted us with bravos of welcome."

After several days of further exploration, of wrestling with cold and storms and mutinous coolies, the party came down the Biafo glacier to the valley of Askole, where, says Mrs. Workman, "we ended our splendid snow campaign, during which for fifty days

(*Continued on page 862*)

"The Standard for 60 years."

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The test of time has only served to strengthen confidence in the efficacy of Pond's Extract, the most useful household remedy.

Soothing, Refreshing and Healing

Ask your druggist for POND'S EXTRACT. Sold only in sealed bottles—never sold in bulk. Refuse all substitutes.

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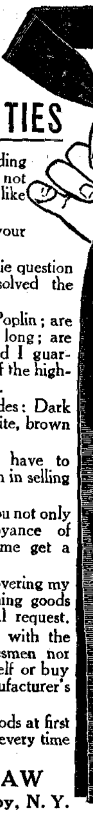

Send Me $1.00
For Two
FOUR-IN-HAND TIES

with the distinct understanding that the ties I furnish will not show pinholes or wrinkle up like ordinary silk or satin ties.

If they do, back goes your money.

I have been studying the tie question for a long time and have solved the problem.

My ties are made of Silk Poplin; are 2 inches wide and 46 inches long; are reversible (double wear), and I guarantee them to outwear any of the high-priced silk or satin ties made.

Made in the following shades: Dark blue, black, green, red, white, brown and gray.

A regular dealer would have to charge 75c to $1.00 for them in selling by his usual methods.

When you buy from me you not only save money but the annoyance of shopping, and at the same time get a high-grade article.

My interesting booklet covering my entire line of men's furnishing goods will be sent you free for postal request.

My business is done direct with the consumer. I employ no salesmen nor agents. I manufacture myself or buy in large quantities at the manufacturer's price.

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INSTEAD of keeping unemployed the funds you expect to have use for later, let them bear earnings at **5 per cent.** until such time as you are ready for them. We can handle your temporary investments as profitably for you as more permanent accounts. Your funds may be placed with us at any time. Earnings begin on day received and paid to date of withdrawal.

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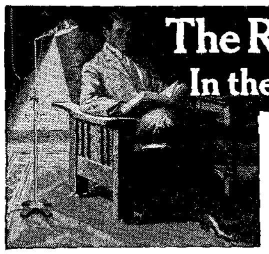

The Right Light In the Right Place

You can have the light just where you want it and just the way you want it.

Pick it up and carry it into any room in the house. In the library, in the parlor or in the dressing room. It is just the thing to read, sew or dress by. It is always ready - wherever you may want it and when you're through with it just set it away. For it isn't confined to any particular spot, but can be used wherever there is an electric light socket.

BADGER PORTABLE LAMP can be adjusted from 2½ to 5 feet from floor or table. Just the height you may happen to need. You can get the light from a hundred different angles. A light is as good as its location. With the Badger you can get the light just where you want it.

The Economical Light One lamp in a Badger Portable is worth half a dozen in a chandelier. It gives you real effective illumination right where it is needed, and without waste.

Just the Thing for Xmas! Your electric supply dealer or department store has it. If he doesn't happen to have the Badger we will send our lamp on approval, express prepaid. [1]

I deposit $5.00 herewith (price of lamp complete), for which please send me "The Badger Portable Lamp." If after a ten day trial I am not entirely satisfied I will return lamp and my money shall be promptly refunded.

Name ....

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THE VOTE-BERGER CO., 30 Gund St., La Crosse, Wis.

we had not stept off glaciers and mountains, and for forty had camped and lived at between 15,000 and 20,000 feet."

HOW QUEENS AND PRINCESSES PROPOSE

WHEN a reigning queen contemplates matrimony, the future consort is relieved of the burden of taking the initiative through the fact that in this case the lady must broach the subject first. The same rule, remarks *The Western Scot*, "holds good with regard to all royal ladies who marry commoners." As instances of such royal proposals this paper notes the following:

> Queen Victoria has told how she managed to "put the question" to Prince Albert—how she first showed him Windsor and its beauties and the distant landscape and then said: "All this may be yours." The Queen of Holland, on a like occasion, simply sent a sprig of white heather, begging Prince Henry to look out its meaning in a book of flowers and their meanings. The Duchess of Argyll took the following means of proposing to the Marquis of Lorne: She was about to attend a state ball and gave it out that she would choose as her partner for the first dance the man she intended to honor. She selected the Marquis, who subsequently became her husband.
>
> But perhaps the most interesting of all ways chosen was that of the Duchess of Fife. She took the Earl, as he then was, to a drawer and showed him its contents. There he saw a number of trifles he had given her at different times, including sprigs of several kinds of flowers, now dead, he picked for her at different times. He was much imprest at the sight, nor did it require words on her part to make her meaning plain.

WOMEN AS MANAGING EDITORS

"WE enjoy planning dinners, don't we—we women?" remarks Mrs. Alice Thacher Post in a recent article in *La Follette's Magazine* (Madison, Wis.). Since all women "instinctively go at one of the greatest of feminine functions"—the nutritive—women, therefore, have "some special qualifications for the work of making up a newspaper or magazine." And Mrs. Post, as managing editor of *The Public* (Chicago) insists that she is merely carrying the nutritive function into the journalistic field. She says further:

> Think about it. There are people who are to be fed—some of them watching eagerly for the pages you are going to make up for them; some who must have an appetite created for them. You must give them an all-round meal—fats, acids, sweets, pleasant-looking things—to say nothing of those chemical constituents which lurk behind. And the variety must not be of the schedule kind:—this is the third Saturday in the month, so we will have an article on crisis money. This particular number must have a character of its own, intangible but definite—just as a dinner should differ from all other dinners—at least, from all others of vivid remembrance. You are limited as to the material you have at your command—the articles, poems, reviews, and so on,—just as your pantry has limits. Only papers and magazines with fat "angels" behind them can offer you strawberries in January. But there is stuff, such as it is, in your copy drawers; and there is a sea of faces down in the front of you across your desk. You look into their eyes. You are always looking into their eyes. There is the good-hearted man in the street who will be glad to know of the advance of constitutionalism in Persia; and you know perfectly well that he doesn't really know where Persia is—only that it is somewhere the other side of the world. Well, you are going to see that he has a chance to know about the status of constitutionalism in Persia, and you are going to weave in information as to where Persia is, in a matter-of-fact, pepper-and-salt sort of way. And there is the fiery man in Kansas who is going to howl with delight when he reads what the British budget is doing to English feudalism. And then there is that little crowd in central Illinois that is going to care about the economic story that just hits off their problems. And those high-minded people in the Southern parish—how their hearts will burn within them as they read that poem. Yes, you think of them all, tho you know the names and personalities of but a few—the few that become types to you.
>
> And for them you draw out things new and old that group themselves in your imagination into a feast, and a different feast than you have ever before provided. Nor do you stop there. The table must be laid fair and clean, and the viands presented in such order that one naturally and persuasively leads to another, that the reader may pass, unheeding of time, from interest to interest, with increasing clarity of thought, and an ever warmer glow of satisfaction at his heart, until the end gently approaches, breaking at last into the flotsam of jest and business. So you lay out your paper; and in thus fulfilling your function you ask that a blessing may rest upon the feast.

A HAPPY-HEARTED SINGER

WHEN Madame Tetrazzini was once asked how she preserved her voice, she replied: "I do nothing at all, except to try to be continually happy." These words, says Margel Gluck, in an article in *The Designer* (New York), are thoroughly characteristic of the great prima donna, the key-note of whose life "has been laughter." "She is all kindness and generosity" to her fellow artists and equally good-natured to the throng of worshipers looking for "a smile, a word, or perhaps even an autograph." Thus, this writer feels justified in calling Tetrazzini "not only a great singer," but "a great woman." Quoting further:

> Unusual as it may seem, of actual training Tetrazzini has had but little. Neither her father nor her mother was at all musical, and there was great opposition to the girl following her sister, Signora Campanini, and taking up singing as a profession. Finally, however, she was given six months' training at the Lycée Musicale under Professor Ceccherini. At the end of that time her teacher said to her: "Go! Neither I nor any one can teach you anything more." Tetrazzini always tells of this with modesty and humility, as tho she realized, as of course she must, the God-given gift she possesses. She feared then that Ceccherini was flattering her; but soon afterward she made her first public appearance at the Pagliano Theater, in Florance, as *Inez* in Meyerbeer's opera "L'Africaine," and won her first laurels. Her salary was only twenty pounds a month! But it must be remembered that in Italy the salaries paid to artists are never very high. "Never the singer of the song explains how it was sung," wrote an old Persian poet; and Tetrazzini admits that she can not tell from whence comes those wonderful, birdlike notes that have thrilled thousands of listeners. "I just sing," she laughingly says; "I do not know how I ever learned."
>
> So nightingales sing for sheer joy and rapture; yet this marvelous prima donna, for all her native gifts, confesses that almost every night when she sings she is frightened. When she first appeared in London some years ago, she told me that the critical coldness of the British audience terrified her. Then she suddenly realized that she must and could force them to care for her voice, and the very lethargy of the people acted as a spur. She has seldom sung with such inspiration.
>
> In New York she was doubly nervous. She had gained so much prestige abroad that when she came to the American metropolis she was fearful lest she could not live up to her foreign reputation as an artiste. Everything was at stake. She had been heralded as possibly the greatest soprano of the time, and here she was, to prove or disprove the statement. When she opened her lips she felt a strange something in her throat, and her first notes sounded unnatural to her. She felt the wave of disappointment, even of anger, that seemed to sweep the opera-house. Terror gave place to a righteous wrath of her own. She knew that she must "do or die." She *did*. All the world knows the history of that brilliant night. She sang the "Ah fors a lui" and the "Semper Libera" with surpassing beauty of expression, and when she ended her song in the high E flat alt. she knew that her triumph was no transitory thing. She had firmly established herself in the hearts of this tremendous audience. They were hers forever. It was perhaps the most wonderful night of her life, and she speaks

(*Continued on page* 864)

FREE FOR TEN DAYS

You can shave 500 times with one safety blade if you keep it sharp with the Keenoh

No, you have not misunderstood us—you can shave yourself five hundred times with every safety blade you buy, provided you keep it sharp with the Keenoh.

"But," you say, "that means that one blade will last me—even if I shave every day—nearly a year and a half."

Precisely.

"Then, if I buy a dozen blades, they will not go out of commission for several years."

That's exactly what we're trying to tell you.

We want to make it clear to you that the Keenoh practically eliminates the blade as an expense item to every man who uses a safety razor.

Until the blade literally wears away to nothing, the Keenoh will keep it keen and sharp.

And the Keenoh's work with an ordinary razor—any make, any width and weight of blade—is just as wonderful as with safety blades.

No doubt this information strikes you as being sensational—and almost beyond belief.

We realize that it is a strain to your credulity, so we are going to make it easy for you to prove the truth of what we say to your own satisfaction by using the Keenoh for ten shaves in succession without the payment of a cent of money.

The coupon below tells you how to do this.

Keenoh

Trade Mark

Automatic Razor Sharpener

There are other sharpeners which sharpen safety blades.

There are other sharpeners which sharpen ordinary razors.

But there is no other sharpener which sharpens both ordinary and safety razors and will sharpen either as well as the Keenoh sharpens both.

You can tell why by studying the illustration.

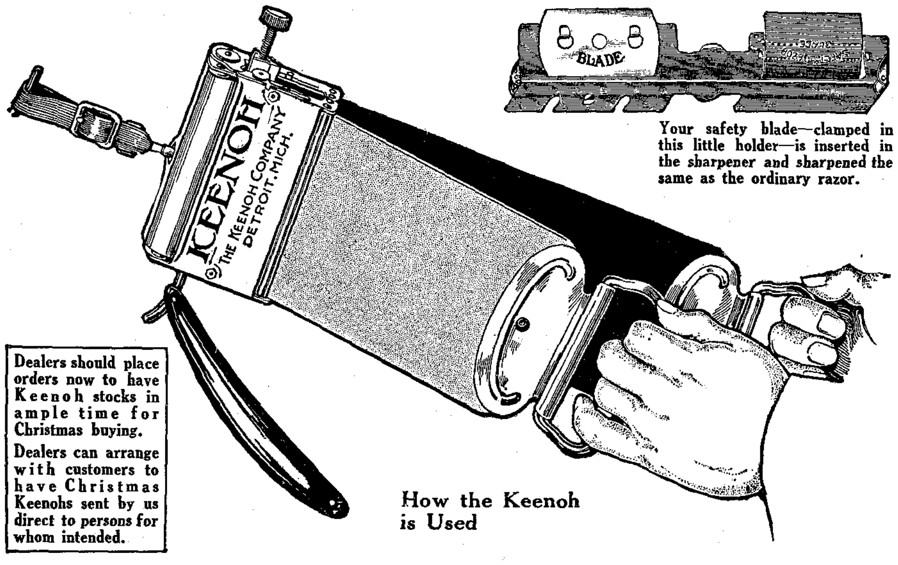
The Keenoh principle is absolutely original and unique.

It asks neither skill nor experience of the user.

It says to him: "You can be just as careless as you like—you can't make me work unevenly; you can't make me give your razor anything but a perfect edge; and you can't make me cut or nick the strop."

It says:—"If you use an ordinary razor, I'll guarantee that your razor edge doesn't vary a particle from January to January.

"More than that, if your razor is in the condition that causes the barber to shake his head doubtfully, I'll hone it into perfect shaving condition as easily as I'll strop it every morning."


BLADE
KEENOH
THE KEENOH COMPANY DETROIT, MICH.

Your safety blade—clamped in this little holder—is inserted in the sharpener and sharpened the same as the ordinary razor.

How the Keenoh is Used

Dealers should place orders now to have Keenoh stocks in ample time for Christmas buying.

Dealers can arrange with customers to have Christmas Keenohs sent by us direct to persons for whom intended.

How to Get the Keenoh for Ten Days' Free Trial

If all these things are literally true (as they are), of course you want to get hold of a Keenoh right away.

We've made that easy.

We're going to let you sharpen your safety or ordinary razor ten days in succession before you pay a cent.

And we are supremely confident that ninety-nine out of every hundred men who get a Keenoh in this way will go to their dealers the first day they use it and cheerfully pay the price.

Most new things you buy do not come quite up to your expectations—the Keenoh will go so far beyond them that you'll feel the first day like telling all your friends about it.

Be sure when you fill out the coupon to give your dealer's name.

We'll send the Keenoh to him and then send you a postal, so that you can call on him and get it for the ten days' free trial.

Mail the coupon to us, of course.

The dealer will deliver the Keenoh to you without a penny of payment.

The price is the same the world over—$3.50—which includes the sharpener, the auxiliary holder for safety blades, strop and clip for hanging the sharpener for convenient use, etc.

The man who finds a Keenoh among his Christmas gifts will prize it above any other gift he may receive.

Christmas Keenohs will come in special boxes, ready for presentation; or will be sent direct by us, carriage prepaid, to the persons designated.

Here is the coupon—sign and mail it today.

L. D.
11-13-'09

THE KEENOH COMPANY
254 W. Fort Street
Detroit, Mich.

Please deliver to me through my dealer a Keenoh sharpener for 10 days' free trial.

Name...

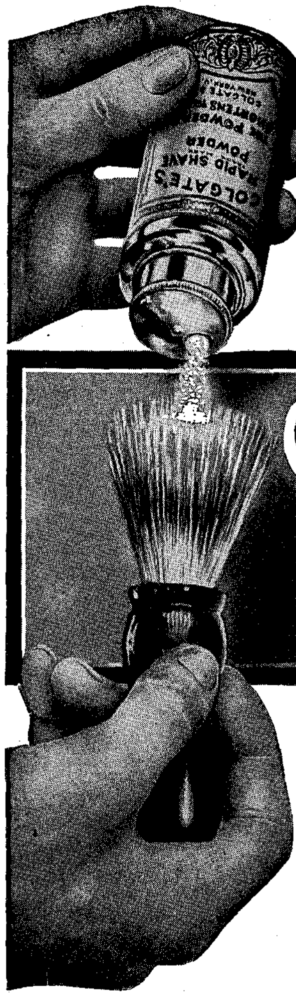
Address...

Dealer's Name...

Address...

The Keenoh Company, 254 West Fort St. Detroit, Mich.

Owned and operated by the Diamond Power Specialty Company, Detroit, Mich. Also manufacturers of the Diamond Soot Blower, the Diamond Turret Head, the Diamond Cleaner



Fresh soap with every shave

No soap that touches brush or skin is used again with

COLGATE'S RAPID-SHAVE TRADE MARK POWDER

The Powder that Shortens the Shave

Simplifies shaving and makes it quicker by eliminating the necessity of rubbing soap on the face or making the lather in a cup. Just sprinkle a little powder on the wet brush and lather your face.

Chemists' analyses prove it to be not only **antiseptic** but germicidal.

Economical because there is no waste. The last particle of powder is as convenient to use as the first. 150 to 200 shaves in every can if used properly.

Trial size sent for 4 cents

COLGATE & CO., Dept. Y, 55 John Street, New York

¶ The quickest and cleanest way of making a lather as lasting and delightful as that made by our famous shaving stick.

No Follow-Up Letters

Illustrated price-list of Klip Binder Free.

H. H. BALLARD **Pittsfield, Mass.**

ETHICS OF MARRIAGE

By H. S. POMEROY, M.D. Vital suggestions toward making the conjugal estate both sacred and happy. 190 pp. Price, $1.00. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., N. Y.

She knows she can make it as good as new with

The Wonderful New Adhesive

CÆMENTIUM

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

"Sticks Everything, but is not Sticky"

And if it were a broken cut glass vase or earthenware crock, a leaky kettle or smashed chair leg, repairing it would be just as easy and sure. CÆMENTIUM mends to *stay mended.* When once set, it is

Unaffected by Heat, Water and Chemicals

Not only *adheres to,* but *becomes a part* of the repaired article. A missing piece can be replaced by a CÆMENTIUM duplicate, rendering a useless article as good as new. Ready to use, no mixing with water necessary. Odorless, tasteless, non-poisonous.

Price 25 cents at hardware, drug and department stores, grocers, stationers, etc.

Cæmentium Sales Co.

120-L Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Sole Agents for U. S. A.

1209-L 45 W. 34th St. New York

1412-L Masonic Temple Chicago

CÆMENTIUM
LONDON
ENGLAND

of it with tears in her eyes. Only one who has been on a stage before an American audience can fully realize all that Tetrazzini must have suffered at her New York début, and how grateful she was for her success. . . . . .

This is her routine when she is on tour: She rises at eight o'clock—people with an impulsive, energetic temperament are usually early risers. She considers the extra hour or so, which even the most Spartan of us enjoy now and then, as harmful to health, injurious to her voice, and therefore ruthlessly to be cut out. She takes a light Continental breakfast, consisting of rolls and coffee, and remains in her rooms until luncheon. At this meal diet is completely disregarded. The singer eats whatever suits her fancy. After luncheon comes the afternoon drive; and then comes the cloven hoof of diet, for the diva will touch no tea. Madame Tetrazzini, like others before her, thinks that singing is best accomplished on an empty stomach, and she takes no food at all for at least four hours before her appearance on the stage. Her maid, a busy person on tour, is always at hand in the artiste's room with hot coffee, a cup of which Tetrazzini takes as a stimulant before each number of her program.

When most people are thinking of their beds, the singer has dinner or supper, a plentiful meal of several courses, served in her apartment at eleven o'clock. She believes in the orthodox eight hours' sleep, and always retires at midnight. . . . . .

Of Tetrazzini, the woman, the world knows little. Her home now is in Milan—that birthplace and home of Italian opera—close to the Scala, which was the scene of so many early triumphs. There her *piccolo resto d'una famiglia*—her "little remains of a family," as she quaintly phrases it—live all the year round, a widowed younger sister with her little girl; and these two await patiently the rare and brief intervals during which the famous diva is able to return and enjoy the real home life she loves so dearly.

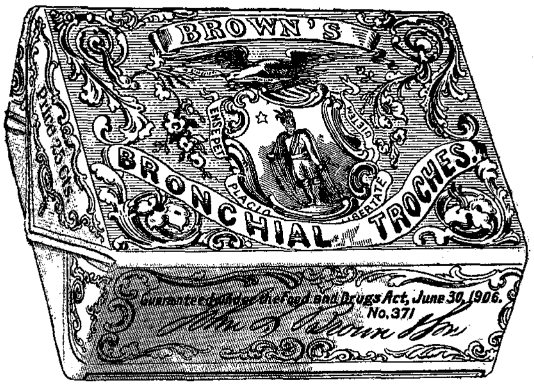
Her husband, altho able to converse fluently with his distinguished wife in her own tongue—for he is a talented linguist—is a Rumanian by birth. They are rarely separated, and he has sung with her in most of the great music centers of the world. It was in the Vienna Hof-Oper, where he sang for four years, that he met and married the famous prima donna. He was originally an engineer, and was already following that profession in Bucharest when he decided to abandon it to go upon the operatic stage. He has a voice of splendid quality, and has always been passionately fond of music.

Both in appearance and manner he is the exact antithesis of his wife, for he is dark, somewhat Napoleonic in feature, and habitually grave and calm, whereas she is rarely still, usually, indeed, bubbling over with laughter, and as ready as a child to throw herself into anything in the nature of a joke. . . . . .

If her audience is cold to her, she makes up her mind that the fault is her own, and tho one might think that an iceberg would melt before the liquid warmth of her voice, her receptions are not always sensationally hearty. As she herself remarked once after a terrible ordeal in one of the musical towns of North England, "They are not cold, these English. I love them, and I'm sure they love me. I *must* win them over."

When the house, as so often happens, refuses to be still, she returns to the platform to kiss her hands and wave her handkerchief again and again. On one occasion, brimming over with delight at the appreciation shown, the diva turned impulsively to a lady sitting on the platform and kissed her warmly on both cheeks. A somewhat similar incident occurred in a large Scottish town, with the element of comedy added. A city dignitary, who had achieved local fame by the regularity of his attendance at all such public functions, occupied a seat upon the platform. Lulled by the music, his head, after nodding gently up and down, had come to rest upon his breast. He slept so profoundly that even the tumult of applause which greeted the singer's first item failed to awaken him. The diva, anxious to give vent to her joy at her reception in a more personal manner than is possible in a bow, seized and warmly shook him by the hand. He awoke with a start, to the singer's keen amusement. Indeed, she laughed over the incident many times.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."


BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. No. 371

For Over Half A Century

BROWN'S

...Bronchial Troches...

have been recognized throughout the world as a staple remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS and THROAT AFFECTIONS.

¶ INVALUABLE to SINGERS, PUBLIC SPEAKERS, CLERGYMEN AND TEACHERS FOR CLEARING THE VOICE.

¶ Of Great Benefit and Relief in CHRONIC LUNG TROUBLES, BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.

¶ BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a preparation of superior merit, free from opiates or any harmful ingredient and may be taken freely without injurious effect in all cases where cough or voice lozenges are useless.

¶ Sold by all Druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

In boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 (not sold in bulk).

Sample mailed on request.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON Proprietors
BOSTON, MASS.

The Right Kind of Hot Water

THERE is only one correct principle of water-heating—the *automatic, instantaneous* method.

There is only one hygienic hot water—the *sanitary, fresh, healthful* kind that you would just as soon drink as bathe in.

There is only one time to heat that water—*immediately before* you use it.

Then there is no opportunity to stagnate—grow stale—deteriorate through the germ development that any water undergoes in the slow process of *tank heating* by the kitchen stove.

None but a modern system of water-heating could meet these requirements. The range tank or the old style reservoir *do not*.

The thoughtful householder—the careful architect—recognize *only one* system to provide the right hot water in the right way—the

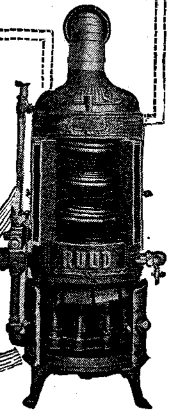
RUUD Automatic Gas Water Heater

The Ruud stands in the cellar—out of sight—out of the way. Quite a contrast with the unsightly boiler that obstructs the kitchen!

Its operation is nothing short of marvelous—yet simplicity itself.

Open any faucet in the house. The released water pressure in the pipes starts and lights the gas *automatically*. Passing through the coil the water is heated *instantly*. A second later it is gushing out before you, *steaming hot*.

To Kitchen, Laundry or Bathroom, the Ruud sends a supply of hot water inexhaustible.



Now close the faucet. The pressure is restored and the heater burner goes out at once. Whether the faucet is open for a minute or an hour, whether you fill a cup or a bath tub, you get a uniform, steady flow of hot water as fresh and sweet as cold water, for it comes to you *direct from the water main*.

There is no striking of matches, no waiting, no scarcity of water.

Twelve years' careful testing and improvement have made the Ruud *mechanically perfect*; twelve years' exacting use in the best homes has proven it gives *hot water luxury* possible by no other means.

Easily connected to gas and water pipes already installed. Write for detailed information—it's interesting.

RUUD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Dept. K, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Branch Offices and salesrooms in all principal cities
London: British Ruud Mfg. Co.
Hamburg:
Ruud Heiswasser Apparatebau.

Don't Throw it Away

Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

USE MENDETS

A PATENT PATCH

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg. 10c. **Complete pkg. assorted sizes, 25c postpaid. Agents wanted.**
Collette Mfg. Co., Box 151 Amsterdam, N. Y.

Rēmoh Diamond

Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliancy guaranteed forever—stands filing like a diamond—stands heat like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. Set only in solid gold mountings. 1-20th the cost of diamonds. A marvelously reconstructed gem—sent on approval. Write for our catalog De Luxe, it's free.
Remoh Jewelry Co., 455 N. Broadway, St. Louis

HOPE shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin."—Try it in your next house cleaning.

A COLUMN OF EPITAPHS

The following epitaphs, with the comment on them, are taken from recent issues of the London *Daily News*.

There is an interesting epitaph on a gravestone in Poling Churchyard, Sussex. It runs:

Here
Lieth ye Body
of Alice, ye wife, of Bobt
Woolbridge, who Died
the 27th of May, 1740.
Aged 44 years.
The World is a round thing,
And full of crooked streets.
Death is a market place,
Where all men meets.
If Life was a thing
That money could buy,
The Rich would live,
And the poor would die.

Here is another:

Poor Martha Snell has gone away,
Her would if she could, but her couldn't stay,
She had two sore legs and a badish cough,
But it were her legs as carried her off.

Less comic, but more witty, is the epitaph found at Kingsbridge, S. Devon.

Here lieth the body of Robert (commonly called "Bone") Phillips, who died July 27th, 1793, aged 65 years, and at whose request the following lines are here inscribed:

Here lie I at the Chancel door;
Here lie I because I am poor;
The further in the more you'll pay,
Yet here lie I as warm as they.

Here is an epitaph on a last-maker, who is said to be buried at Llanflantwythyl:

Stop, stranger, stop, and wipe a tear
For the *Last* man at *last* lies here,
Though ever-*last*-ing he has been,
He has at *last* passed life's *last* scene.
Famed for good works, much time he passed.
In doing good—He has done his *last*.

The following is more philosophic and general in its application:

Life's like an Inn where Travellers stay.
Some only Breakfast, and away.
Others to dinner stay, and are well fed.
The oldest only sup and go to Bed.
Long is the Bill who lingers out the day.
He that goes the soonest Has the Least to Pay.

This is on an eighteenth-century tombstone in St. Mary's Parish Churchyard, Mold, North Wales.

Sheffield Parish Churchyard is said by a correspondent to contain a stone with the epitaph:

Here, underneath these stones,
Lies Billy Jones,
The bailiff and the bum,
And when he died, the devil cried,
Come, Billy, come.

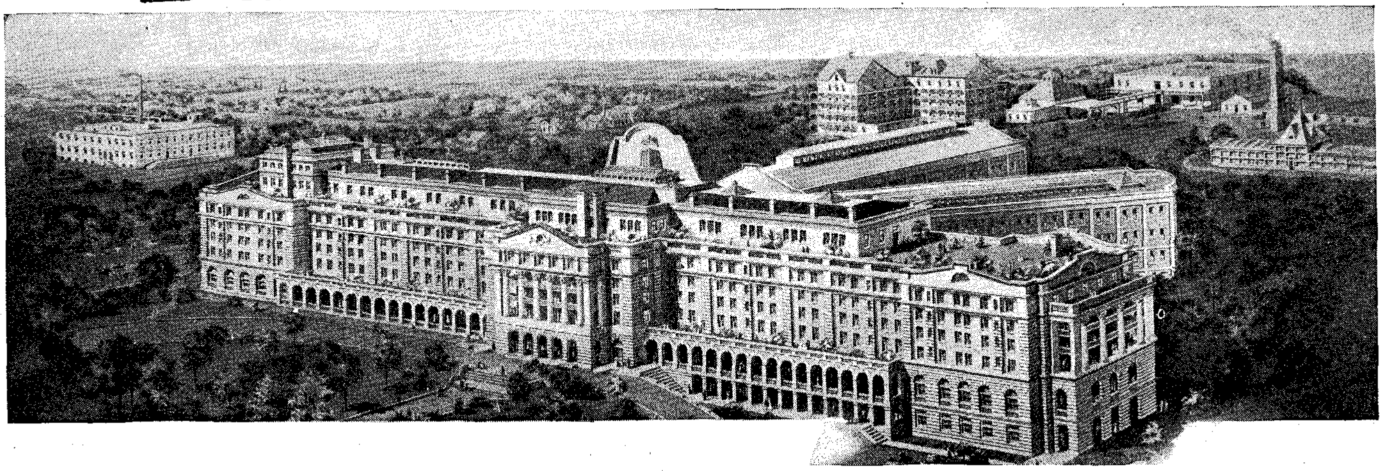
The correspondent also sends us an epitaph which for pithiness and force would not be easy to surpass. It runs:

Here lies W. W.
Who will nevermore trouble you.

It was an epitaph which called forth the following topical epigram from Dr. Samuel Clarke, who had just seen the inscription, "Domus Ultima," on the vault belonging to the Dukes of Richmond in the Cathedral of Chichester. In a mood of satire he wrote:

Did he who thus inscribed the wall
Not read, or not believe, St. Paul,
Who says there is, where'er it stands,
Another house, not made with hands.
Or may we gather from these words
That house is not a House of Lords.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium



Seven Acres of "Florida Sunshine"

The Palm Garden

THAT fittingly describes the delightful climate hygienically maintained throughout the vast indoors of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, all winter long.

The great palm garden, inviting sun parlors, long porch promenades, rest foyers, etc., are at the disposal of our guests.

Amid these cheerful, luxurious surroundings, true rest, recuperation and health are gained. Errors of eating, drinking and living are corrected, and the sound foundation of right living and diet is established.

And it is all done in an interesting way. The lectures, addresses, exhibitions and exercises add a zest to the study of self-improvement.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium System comprises 200 or more kinds of baths, including Nauheim and Electric Light, besides electricity, Finsen Ray, massage, mechanical vibration, manual Swedish movements; indoor swimming pools; great gymnasium with class and individual instructors; trained nurses; expert bath attendants, both men and women, etc.

There is plenty of life and diversion for those disposed to join in social pleasures. There are indoor entertainments and sleighing, skating, skeeing, tobogganing and walking parties in the beautiful country 'round Battle Creek. While for the sick and those in need of rest there is every advantage, care and comfort.

Every patient's case is scientifically studied, and a varied program arranged that supplies something interesting to do every hour of the day.

The magnificent $1,500,000 buildings offer every luxury and convenience of an ideal winter resort hotel.

Very Moderate Rates

The rates, including room and board, baths and bath attendants, and necessary medical attention, are, in fact, *lower* than the rates for room and board *alone* at many first-class resort hotels.

Let us send you a beautiful Portfolio of Views showing The Battle Creek Sanitarium within and without—containing photographic illustrations of many of the chief points of interest and luxurious appointments. Kindly send the coupon and the Portfolio will be mailed to you, postpaid. Address Box 117.

The Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.

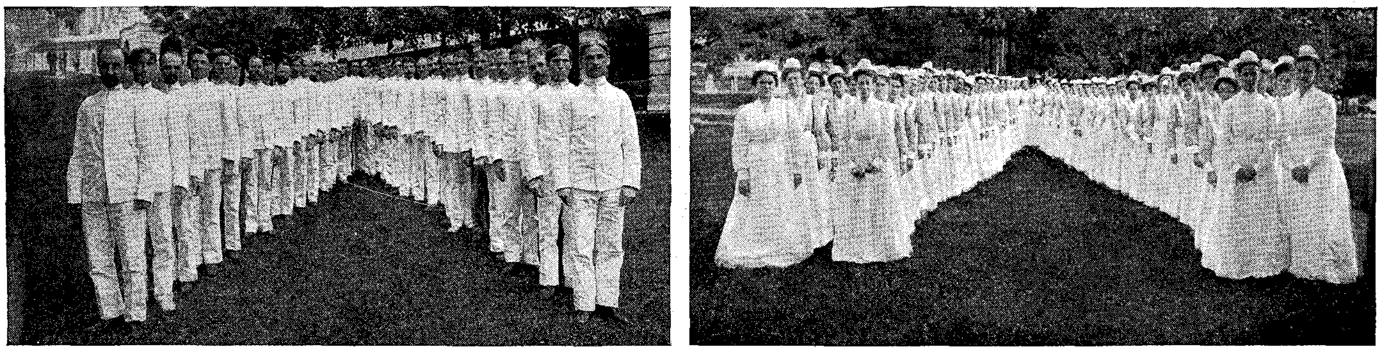
The Sanitarium, Box 117, Battle Creek, Mich.

Without obligating me in any way, I will be pleased to receive the Portfolio mentioned in this advertisement.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

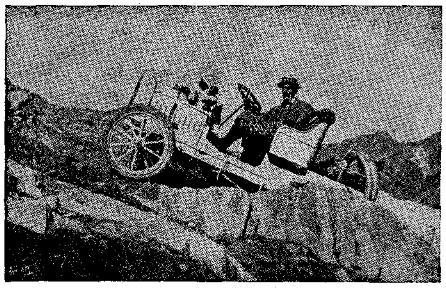
CITY .... STATE ....



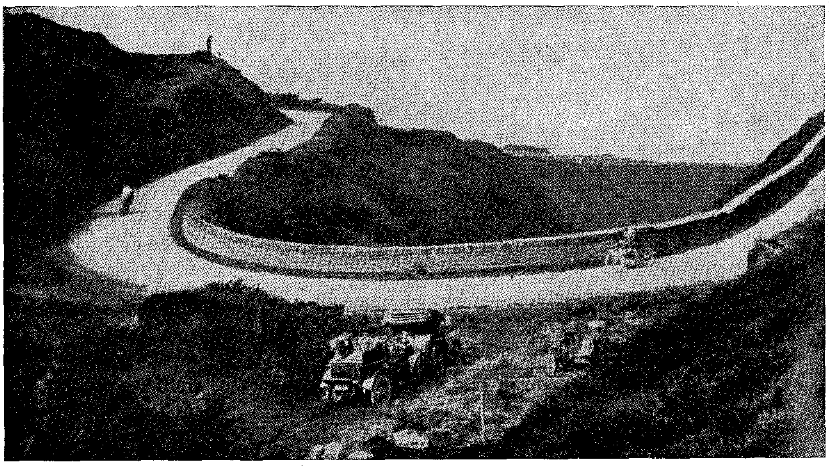
Sanitarium Trained Nurses

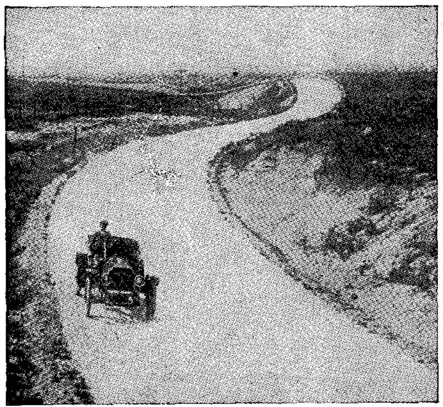
RESULTS OF THE SELDEN-PATENT DECISION

Within a month after the court decision upholding the Selden patent, it became obvious, to those familiar with conditions in the motor-car business, that striking changes would follow. At a meeting of the Licensed Manufacturers in Buffalo, it has already been felt that a broad view should be taken of the situation, the interests of the industry as a whole being the first fact for consideration. An extraordinary demand for cars has led, it is sometimes feared, to the possible danger of over-production, more or less disaster ensuing.


W. D. FAWCETT ON HIS WAY TO THE MER DE GLACE.

The question then having arisen, whether the licensed manufacturers should take over, as a whole, the association which includes makers outside those authorized to use the Selden patent, the opinion seemed to prevail that this could not be done, but rather that each company would have to make separate application for membership and agree to fulfil whatever conditions might be imposed upon them. New members, it is understood, will be asked to pay one-eighth of one per cent. on cars delivered and sold since 1903, the percentage being calculated on the list price of the cars at the time the sales were made. It is believed also that steps will be taken to prevent new members from producing cars at such a rate as to cause an actual over-production and thus bring disaster to the market.


THE DEVIL'S ELBOW, ISLE OF WIGHT.


Courtesy of "Motor Age."

ON THE LONG ISLAND PARKWAY.

Eight important makers have already decided to enter the Licensed Manufacturer organization. At the same time, it is said that Henry Ford, against whom the suit leading to the decision upholding the Selden patent was brought, will appeal his case rather than pay the large sum which the back royalties would represent. In any case it is contended that the amount of damages should not be more than one-eighth of one per cent. But others contend that the penalty should be greater, because the rate of royalty, tho less now, formerly has been as high as five per cent.

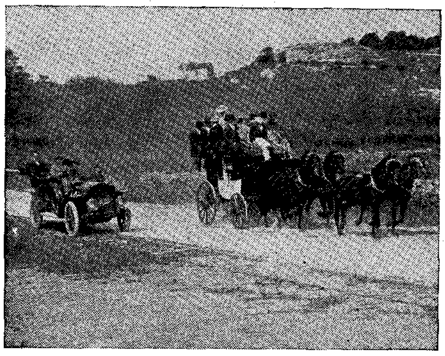
THE COST OF MOTORING IN EUROPE

Mr. A. Lowes Dickinson made a trip last summer to England, France, and Algeria in a 40-horse-power American car, and in a log-book kept records in detail of all his expenditures. At the end of the trip, he compiled some averages of expenses per mile, which have been made the basis of an article in *The Automobile*. Mr. Dickinson spent thirty days running his car in England and forty-seven days in France and Algeria, during which in the three countries he covered 6,700 miles. Following is his table of averages of cost per mile run:

Cost per mile run.	In England, 30 running days, 2,000 miles.	In France and Algeria, 47 running days, 4,700 miles.
Gasoline	$0.031	$0.0496
Oil	.0092	.0063
Repairs and spare parts	.0069	.0065
Supplies and sundries	.0045	.0039
Garage, cleaning, etc.	.0176	.0142
Tire expenses	.0786	.0729
Licenses	.0076	.0049
Chauffeur's board and expenses	.0446	.0294
	.20	.1877
Freight, England to France and France to Algiers and back		.0381
Total cost per mile	.20	.2258

Number of gallons used, 215
Miles per gallon on gasoline used, 9.3

These figures indicate that each 100 miles cost Mr. Dickinson from $20 to $22.58, which seems high, inasmuch as cars can be hired in plenty in England and France for $25 a day, this sum including all the expenses for oil and maintenance, and the chauffeur's board and wages. Mr. Dickinson's statement does not include the chauffeur's wages. He, of course, had his own car, for the use of which a considerable item should be added in order to arrive at the real cost of the trip. He found that hotel expenses (outside of Paris and Nice where they were much higher) averaged in France and Algeria $4 per day for each person, that sum including wine, tips, and all other items incidental to living in a hotel.

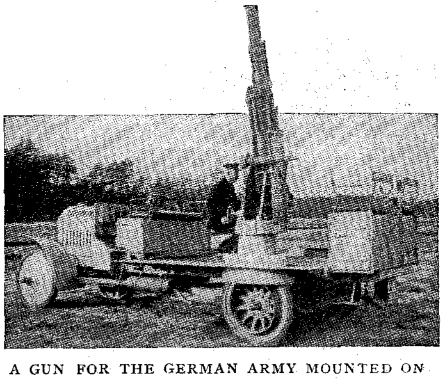

ALFRED G. VANDERBILT'S COACH AND MOTOR-CAR TENDER IN NEWPORT.

MOTORING IN NEW ENGLAND

Some one in Boston has made an estimate of the expenditure, last summer in that city, by motorists coming from outside of New England, and places it at $600,000. Similar conditions prevailed elsewhere in New England, but the most notable income seems to have been obtained in the White-Mountain resorts. Hotel proprietors at Bretton Woods have compiled figures on the subject. For the whole season, it was found that, at one of the largest and newest hotels, 74 per cent. of the business done for the whole season was due to motor-parties. At one of the smaller hotels the percentage was 37. The two hotels showed that about 55 per cent., or more than half, of the business which came to their doors arrived in motor-cars.

At the large hotel in question, between July 10 and October 1, 5,414 persons registered, of whom 4,014 came in cars. These figures are exclusive of chauffeurs and maids. As the number of cars regis-

(*Continued on page* 870)


A GUN FOR THE GERMAN ARMY MOUNTED ON A MOTOR-TRUCK.

Why the Franklin is the most comtortable and the most reliable of all automobiles.

The closest possible examination of the leading water-cooled automobiles shows them to be practically alike in all important features—alike in their construction principles, comfort and road ability. Yet it is claimed for each one that it is superior to the other.

Now an automobile in order to be essentially better than another must necessarily be different; for example, if it is more comfortable, there must be a reason for it. Water-cooled automobiles with their semi-elliptic springs and steel chassis frames all ride about the same. You can get but little more comfort with one than another.

The Franklin is different. It is really comfortable. With its four full-elliptic springs and laminated-wood chassis frame, it is the most comfortable automobile in the world.

Even the shock absorbers, rubber bumpers, and other devices used on water-cooled automobiles fail to give the comfort you want. Comfort, like any quality, must be founded in the design.

The comfort of the Franklin gives it the greatest road ability of all automobiles. You can make time everywhere. Passengers, even aged people, can ride long distances without fatigue. And being comfortable also means that the Franklin lasts indefinitely—it does not rack and strain itself. The deterioration and the rattle and noise which develop in other automobiles are avoided.

Other automobiles are all about the same on tires—usually unreliable. Their tires are too small and too weak. You know it; everybody knows it. So everywhere you go you carry an extra outfit of tires. This does not prevent the tire trouble with its annoying delays but it is the only thing you can do. Here again the Franklin is different. We practically eliminate tire trouble. The solution of the vexed problem is simply in providing tires large and strong enough for the service required. It is true that many automobiles are so heavy and stiff in construction that this is not practical. But the Franklin is light and flexible. It is easy on any tires, and with our 1910 tire equipment tire troubles are not a factor. You do not have to carry extra tires. The tires used are larger even than the tires used on water-cooled automobiles that weigh a great deal more.

Being mechanically reliable, as shown by winning severe reliability and endurance contests, and having reliable tires, the Franklin is the most reliable automobile you can buy.

In another important principle the Franklin is different, and that is the cooling system. This difference is for the same definite reasons as the other differences—to get better general results, greater reliability, lighter weight and greater comfort. The Franklin air-cooling system is as far in advance of water cooling as full-elliptic springs are better than semi-elliptic springs.

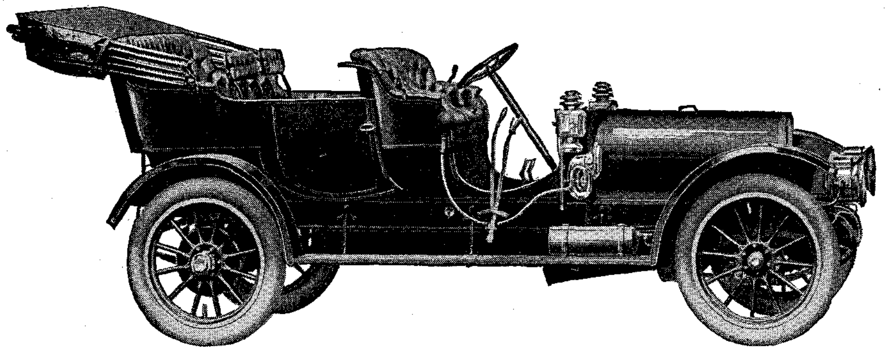
The announcement of our 1910 cooling system early last summer created a sensation. So marked and effective is it that its success and advantage were instantly recognized. It is superior in every way to any water cooling system. If you will make the test severe enough, you can satisfy yourself that the Franklin engine will cool perfectly when water-cooled engines will give trouble from overheating. Our cooling system cannot fail to work—there is nothing to get out of order. The only moving part is the suction-fan fly-wheel, and as a fly-wheel is required on any engine, the system is simplicity itself. This suction-fan fly-wheel is a new thing and is the most efficient fan known to science.

Franklin dealers will show you the new cooling system. You will understand it at a glance and will appreciate more than ever the advantage of air cooling over water cooling with its plumbing, weight and complication, and liability to freeze or boil dry.

The control is another feature in which the Franklin is also different. There is only the throttle lever. Ignition is by Bosch high-tension magneto with the Franklin governor which dispenses with the usual spark-advance lever. Better results are therefore obtained at all speeds.

The 1910 Franklins have been in use in all parts of the country for over five months and have thoroughly demonstrated the merit of the new cooling system.

Franklin automobiles are built in three chassis sizes, four- and six-cylinder, with sixteen different body styles embracing touring, two-, three- and four-passenger runabouts, close-coupled bodies, limousines, landaulets, town-cars and taxicabs.



Write for our special edition catalogue de luxe.

H H FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Syracuse N Y

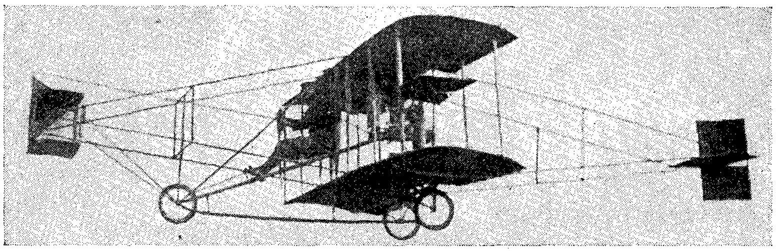
Member Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

Drive an Aeroplane

The operating of an aeroplane, readily handled by the amateur, is now an assured fact. In the number of aeroplanes already purchased Europe is far in advance of America. This was likewise true with the introduction of the automobile.

Our Paris correspondent writes us that hundreds of aeroplanes have been sold to private individuals in Europe. One manufacturer, alone, has sold 112—many of the early deliveries at large premiums.

A substantial interest has also begun to arouse Americans. A great wave of enthusiasm has set in, and although more different makes of heavier-than-air machines are to be had abroad, to America belongs the distinction of producing the lightest, speediest, and most practical aeroplane yet designed.



The Herring-Curtiss Aeroplane

amply demonstrated its supremacy at the recent Rheims international meet by winning the coveted International cup, which brings to America next year the big world's contest.

We invite those interested to favor us with a call. Americans desiring to enter the international contest next year should order machines early to secure prompt delivery, so as to be ready for the different events.

A special inducement will be made to those ordering now for delivery after January 1st, 1910.

Every HERRING-CURTISS AEROPLANE is demonstrated in flight before delivery to the purchaser

Call or write to **AERONAUTICAL DEPARTMENT**

WYCKOFF, CHURCH & PARTRIDGE

1743 Broadway, at 56th St., New York City

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS

TIME SAVER, WORRY SAVER

Keeps tab on all your important papers

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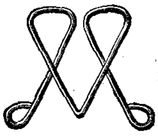

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MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page* 868)

tered at the garage was 964, the number of chauffeurs is estimated to have been at least 300, and of maids or valets, 200. Altogether, close to 5,000 persons came to this hotel in cars. At the other hotel the registered guests numbered 4,019, of whom 1,534 came in cars. The cars registered numbered 409. The two hotels are believed to have cared for 1,379 machines and at least 7,000 persons.

With the close of the season, attention in the White Mountains has been newly turned to road improvements. *Motor Age* records that plans for three big State boulevards are being carried out, and that the roads will practically center just to the north of the White Mountains, from which neighborhood they will "branch off like three distinct rivers and follow their ways south, each few miles taking them farther apart until they reach the State borders." The writer adds that "there has been much rivalry between some of the towns as to where the highways should go."

New Hampshire has no highway commission, the work of building these roads devolving upon the governor's office. Of work already done to improve White-Mountain roads the writer says that the results are surprizing. He recalls how bad Tug-of-war hill in the Crawford notch was when the first Glidden tour went through it. Horses were a necessity for many cars, and later it served for a hill-climb. The writer found it of much easier grade now. He watched several cars go up the hill, among them small ones, and they had little difficulty. A 23-per-cent. grade has been reduced to 12 per cent., or about one-half, and the road has been widened. Before next summer the widening of many more miles of road will be completed. Where the average width was formerly about 10 feet, and in many places much less, some highways are now 16 feet wide. Bad curves in many places have been eliminated. Another surprizing thing found was the condition of the surface of the roads. Over stretches used by practically all cars that went to that section the surface was "firm and smooth."

New Hampshire officials are said now to realize fully that motorists are a welcome class, and that to get their patronage they must be provided with good roads. The State Engineer has been touring the northern part of the State inspecting the work that has been done, and observing what is going on to convert various roads into trunk-lines. He is reported as saying:

> "We plan to have the men looking after the roads take care of them right up until snow flies. This fall we shall do a lot of work and then start in as soon as the frost is out of the ground and work until it is time for the summer traffic to begin. I do not believe in cutting up roads in summer, making tourists take roundabout drives. Once the summer is over we shall start again where we left off. The State now has 135 miles of highway under its control and when the boulevards are finished there will be about 500 miles. Of the $1,000,000 appropriated by the last legislature one-half of it was really available within a year, so that gave us a good start. Our entire system of boulevards should be finished in from four to five years."

BUYING A SECOND-HAND CAR

The motorist who seeks to buy a second-hand car frequently encounters a multitude of troubles. In order "to warn the bargain-seeker against some of the pitfalls so cleverly prepared for his unwary footsteps by the bargain-seller," Peter J. Sullivan has written for *Motor Print* a series of suggestions which he calls "signboards pointing out the safe path of purchasers." Such items as wheels, tires, brakes, and steering-gear "are all easily examined and their general condition quickly determined by even a novice"; but when it comes to inspecting the motor and its accessories, the ignition device and the transmission-gear, the inspection is not only more essential, but is correspondingly more difficult. Unless the seeker after bargains is well informed concerning these parts, the advice of an expert should be obtained. Mr. Sullivan points out some of the tests by which the character and condition of the motor may be judged:

"Supposing that a single-cylinder motor is being tried—first, test the compression by taking the starting-handle and turning round the crank-shaft until decided resistance is encountered; then bear heavily upon the handle, noting the strength it takes to turn the handle until the compression-stroke is passed. The longer the time and the greater the strength required to overcome this resistance, the better the engine is as regards the fit and wear of the cylinder and piston.

"It must, of course, be seen that the valve-lifter is down, or the compression-relief is closed, otherwise no compression will be encountered. Another thing which will sometimes be found seriously to affect compression is that, through wear on the exhaust-valve seating, the valve-stem has

SOME HARD KNOCKS

Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Heart."

The injurious action of Coffee on the heart of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by *caffeine*. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem that I would never breathe again.

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart. He said I must stop it, but it seemed I could not give it up until I was down in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay there and suffered. Finally Husband brought home some Postum and I quit coffee and started new and right. Slowly I got well. Now I do not have any headaches, nor those spells with weak heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the other day, 'I never thought you would be what you are.' I used to weigh 92 pounds and now I weigh 158.

"Postum has done much for me and I would not go back to coffee again for any money, for I believe it would kill me if I kept at it. Postum must be well boiled according to directions on pkg., then it has a rich flavor and with cream is fine."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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THE problem of expression control with player pianos was solved by the invention of our INNER-PLAYER mechanism.

Even a novice in music who has one of our INNER-PLAYER Pianos can produce without effort, effects like those obtained by pianists highly skilled in manual playing.

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THERE ARE FOUR INNER-PLAYER PIANOS

THE *CONOVER* INNER-PLAYER *PIANO* THE *CABLE* INNER-PLAYER *PIANO*
THE *CAROLA* INNER-PLAYER *PIANO* THE *KINGSBURY* INNER-PLAYER *PIANO*
Made with the single 88-note, the single 65-note or the duplex 88 and 65-note scale.

No other player device is like the INNER-PLAYER. No other has the special, patented features which enable you so easily to obtain such satisfactory results.

With the *TRANSPOSING DEVICE* you can change instantly from one key to another, and you can allow for any expansion or contraction of the music roll — simply by turning a little wheel with your finger.

The adjustable *WRIST-REST* supports the wrists at the points where you experience fatigue when operating the ordinary instrument, and the *PEDAL LEVER ACTION* makes pedaling so easy that only slight pressure of the feet is required.

The *MINIATURE KEYBOARD* gives the same effect of "touch" as the impact of the fingers on the keys when the piano is played by hand.

The *SOLO-AID* enables you to emphasize the melody to any desired degree, by the pressure of the finger on a little tablet.

The *KEY-LOCK* takes the weight of the keys from the action. Consequently you observe that the INNER-PLAYER Pianos have unusually fine "repetition."

This matter of control is so important that before you decide to buy any piano equipped with a player device, you should see the INNER-PLAYER Pianos. Not only see them but play them. Select some composition calling for skill on the part of the pianist and demonstrate for yourself how readily you can play it with human interpretation, even if you have had little or no musical training.

THE NAME INNER-PLAYER

Bear this in mind—that the name INNER-PLAYER is often erroneously applied to instruments not made by us.

Remember, therefore, that this name belongs exclusively to our patented mechanism and that an INNER-PLAYER Piano is a piano of *our* make containing the INNER-PLAYER.

No other manufacturer has the right to use or to make the INNER-PLAYER or any of its patented features. An ordinary player piano is not an INNER-PLAYER Piano.

When you buy, be sure to look for the title INNER-PLAYER and the name of The Cable Company on its frontboard.

When you purchase an INNER-PLAYER Piano you will receive our written warranty which guarantees *both* the piano and the player device for five years. It is not necessary, therefore, to accept any player piano not fully guaranteed because you can always get one of our instruments.

Sign and mail the coupon. We will send our illustrated catalog and name of nearest dealer who can show you the INNER-PLAYER Pianos.

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got right down on the plunger, so that it does not close down onto its seat perfectly. This and the proper fixing of the sparking-plug and other cylinder-fittings are obviously things to be attended to before carrying out this test.

"The next point for investigation is the wear in the connecting-rod bearings, and this, in some cases, is very difficult to determine. Where it is practicable to fix the starting-handle, or a long wrench to the crank-shaft end, a gentle movement backward and forward will disclose any looseness in these bearings. Failing this, the engine should be listened to very carefully while starting up, running slow, and stopping. If a distinct and recurring knocking noise is heard, it may be very safely assumed that the connecting-rod bearings are loose and require taking up or renewing. If the two-to-one gearing is enclosed and can not be viewed, remove the contact-breaker cover; then, by moving the cam backward and forward, a rough estimate of wear can be formed. If these wheels have been badly cut in the first place the wear may amount to such proportions as would materially affect both the lifting of the exhaust-valve and the moment of firing. Of course the latter may be corrected by advancing the contact, but the late opening of the exhaust-valve can not be remedied without resetting it on the shaft. As a general rule, there is little to be feared upon this point, tho it sometimes has been detected in vehicles which have been running several years.

"Next examine the water-jacket for cracks, particularly around the head and valve-chamber, where the jacket is cast in one with a solid-headed cylinder. When the cylinder and head are cast separately with their water-jackets there is less risk of such cracks appearing. Attention should next be directed toward the water-circulating pump, where such is fitted, and if drawn by belt or friction-wheel, the spindle should be felt to see that it is not loose. It is advisable to remove the stuffing-box nut around the spindle, for at this point there is usually considerable wear, and it is just as well to know exactly in what condition the pump-spindle is, since the knowledge may save a lot of trouble later on should you buy the vehicle. Look over the water-pipes and connections, as a badly dented tube restricts the passage of water, and, of course, affects the cooling of the cylinder to a considerable extent, if it be a main delivery or return tube. The flexible connections of the water-pipes should be of rubber hose, and should be free from leaks, tho it would be absurd to look at trivial points such as this with too critical an eye. You must not expect to buy at second hand a vehicle without any sort of faults."

Mr. Sullivan then takes up other points for careful examination and first the ignition:

"The most important part of the apparatus is the contact-breaker, or commutator. As there is a general misunderstanding of these terms, their differences should be noted. The contact-breaker is a piece of mechanism in which two parts are put into contact with one another for a time and are then parted. A commutator is a disk of insulating material having on its periphery metallic pieces in a like number to that of the cylinder. Bearing upon the disk is a brush of copper gauze, sheet copper, or brass, which, when the metallic pieces in the commutator pass beneath it, causes the current to pass. The commutator is now perhaps more frequently employed than the contact-breaker, but any remarks apply to both equally.

"The first thing is to see that the commutator is set correctly. To do this, relieve the cylinder-compression and turn

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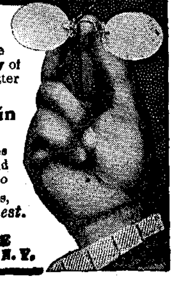

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the starting-handle until the plunger rises to lift the exhaust-valve; continue turning the handle until the plunger drops. Now turn the handle around one revolution exactly, at which point the commutator should be about to come into action—that is, when it is set right back. Then move the starting advance-lever up and note the amount of travel the brush has around the commutator. This represents the limits of ignition. A more definite method of finding this point of ignition is, when possible, to drop a stiff wire through the compression-tap, letting it rest upon the top of the piston."

Inasmuch as there are many variations in systems of transmission-gear, he finds it necessary to discuss this subject rather broadly:

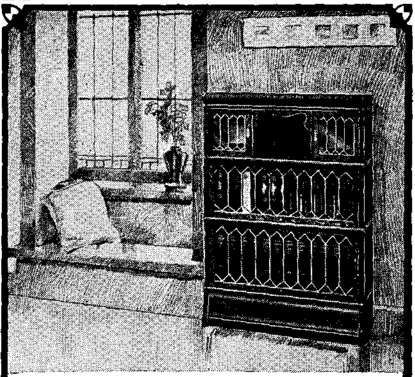
"The first part of the transmission is the clutch, and, as this is usually of the conical friction-type, there is but little to do here. With the hand depress the clutch pedal and see that the male cone is withdrawn clear of the female cone without any excessive force being used, and that the male cone returns into engagement freely. If the male cone can be withdrawn sufficiently to examine the leather facing, it should be seen that this is in good order, and not worn down too thin. While the male cone is out of engagement the clutch shaft should be tried for wear by lifting it at the cone. It should also be noted that there is a provision made for adjusting both the clutch and the clutch pedal.

"It will be advisable to lift the lid off the gear-box to inspect the change-speed gear-wheels, the teeth of which should show a brightly burnished surface on the faces, but not necessarily on the tops and bottoms. By 'faces' is meant the breadth of the teeth which engage to the opposite wheel. If they show as brightly here as they do on the faces, they have been intermeshed too deeply in the first place, and there is likely to be excessive wear. If they show dark or lightly touched surfaces, they have been correctly set, and they should be in good running-order; in fact, they will probably be better than when they were new. Each of the wheels should be looked at all the way round to ascertain that no teeth are broken. If the sliding type of gear—that is, a type where the wheels are slid into engagement sidewise—be in the car under notice, the edges of the teeth should be looked to. If the car has been in good hands, the teeth will show brightly on their engaging sides; but if the driver has been at all clumsy, it will probably be found that the teeth are badly chipped at these points.

"The speed-changing movement should all be closely watched while manipulating the actuating-lever. The wheels on the sliding sleeve should move deliberately and accurately into their corresponding wheel, that is, provided the teeth are not opposite one another. The edges of the wheels should be in a perfect line, not one overhanging the other; if this is the case, it indicates a lot of lost motion in the connections between the sleeves and the actuating-lever. A certain amount of latitude is permissible here, but the movement should not be more than what might be termed 'a little free.' If there is a lot of 'backlash,' there is something wrong somewhere, and it should be carefully looked for with a view to correction."

Among the other points touched upon are these:

"The bolting-up of the gear-box to the frame also should be inspected, particularly for signs of straining. Its oil-retaining and dust-excluding capacities should be attended to, otherwise trouble is likely to follow.



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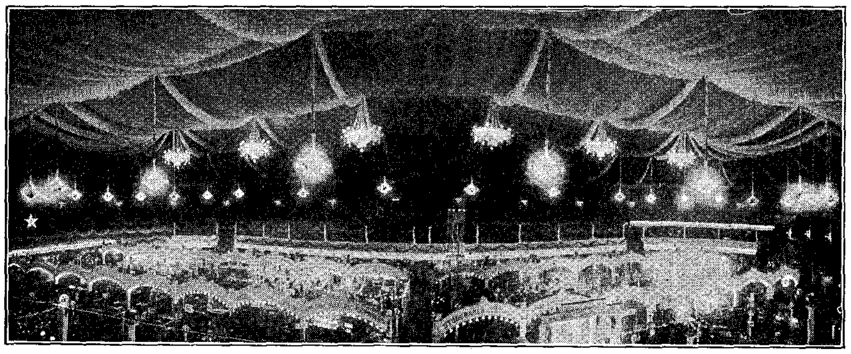

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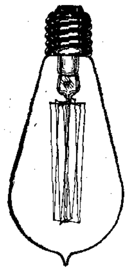

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Before Purchasing Your Children's Books

Be sure to examine the comprehensive list to be published in our December 4th issue of

The Best Books For Children

A brief comment will be given in connection with each book and the list should prove a helpful guide to our subscribers in the right selection of books for young readers. This list has been compiled by our Literary Department with special advice from a well-known expert on children's books, especially consulted for this purpose.

The Literary Digest

After the shaking-up of a few thousand miles the lid of the box sometimes develops a tendency to rattle, by reason of the catches working loose; tho where studs or bolts and nuts are used for this purpose, there is no fear of the lid coming adrift. The counter-shaft bearings and differential gear should be looked to and tried as far as is possible, and the side-chains carefully inspected. These and the sprocket-wheels should be examined most carefully, as they are the last stage but one in the transmission system, and, moreover, invariably have to run entirely exposed. Hard, gritty, sandy mud acts as an abrasive upon both chain and sprocket, and may have cut them both very badly, if the car has had much running in bad weather in sandy districts. The forward or wearing side of the teeth is likely in time to become concave in form instead of convex, thus interfering with the chain leaving the wheel freely. As to the chains, the principal part is the side-links upon which the greatest strain comes. If these appear to be cut or distorted and want renewing, it should have an effect upon the price of the car."

As a final word of advice, Mr. Sullivan remarks that "if the prospective buyer should feel himself at all out of his depth he should not fail to obtain advice before completing a purchase."

He must remember that it is "always necessary to discriminate between fair wear and tear, inferior designing and constructing, and bad use. In such parts as the steering-connections, governor, carburetor, ignition, and other connections, there will be some looseness, and allowance must be made for this. It is only excessive wear or bad fitting that need cause any anxiety."

WOMEN AS EXPERT MOTORISTS

The number of women who within the past few years have taken up motoring intending to drive cars themselves, has steadily increased during the past season. In several localities they have already organized clubs restricted to their own sex. It is proposed now to hold next year an endurance race, in which women alone shall participate. It is declared by a writer in the New York *Times* that women drivers already exist who are known to be able to operate a car as well as the best men drivers. During the past year, many women have taken part in long runs, including trips from New York to San Francisco. These runs "have proven beyond the slightest doubt, that a trip across the country in a motor-car is none too difficult for women." So far as safety is concerned, "they are as well off while touring as when taking short spins." Of women who have figured prominently in motor-records the writer says:

"Mrs. K. R. Otis of Cleveland, Ohio, established a new transcontinental road-record average in the relay run between Philadelphia and Seattle last month, when driving in the cross-continental relay race, carrying President Taft's message. She drove her 60-horse-power Stearns roadster from Pittsburg to Upper Sandusky, a distance of 235 miles, in ten hours and thirty minutes. The most remarkable feature of this run was that the greater part of the drive was made through sticky clay mud. Mrs. Otis made but two stops in the entire trip, one for gasoline and oil at Canton, Ohio, and the other at Salem, where a public demonstration was arranged by Mayor Carlisle. Mrs. Otis drove a remarkable race, and altho she was nearly exhausted at the finish, she drove her car as fast at the finish as when she started. It was a thorough test of endurance for the driver.

"Mrs. Alice R. Ramsey of Hackensack, N. J., took part in the transcontinental trip from New York to San Francisco. She was accompanied by Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Atwood, and Miss Jahns, and drove her car during the entire trip.

"Mrs. Edward D. Jennings is another enthusiastic motorist, and while she has not participated in any organized run, she has toured the country in her Reo, covering hundreds of miles every week.

"Miss Anna Boyd and Mrs. Morgan Simpson are inseparable motorists, and when touring the country alternate at the wheel. Altho they have been driving several years, neither of them has ever been in an accident.

"Mrs. Ivan Newton Cuneo is probably one of the best-known women drivers in America. She has taken part in many runs and speed contests. On one occasion she drove across the continent with three lady friends, and has always figured prominently in the Glidden tours.

"Miss Alice Potter of Potter, Ill., who drove from Elgin to New York and back on a shopping-tour with three women, and Mrs. Clark Fisher, with others of note in the world of motoring, have all exprest their intention of entering a tour promoted for women only."

UNIFORM RULES OF THE ROAD

Many are the difficulties which motorists encounter in Europe, because rules of the road are not the same in all countries. Because of these differences international travel is seriously interfered with. A movement has been started for the purpose of securing, where possible, uniformity in these rules. In Paris, about the middle of October, sixty-three delegates, representing eighteen national governments and duly accredited as such, met for the purpose of taking up this subject. The delegates at once recognized that it was a serious misfortune that motor travel should be controlled in different ways in different countries, and that the conditions of admittance to a country should not always be the same when the automobile has made touring from one European country to another almost as common as touring from one State to another in this country.

The movement for this conference was started by Germany, which asked the French Government to call it. France promptly acted upon the suggestion, and it is said that every nation in Europe favorably responded to the invitation France sent out. There was present also a delegate from this country, duly accredited by the Secretary of State. It is understood, however, that reforms will first be necessary here. We thus far have no federal automobile law and hence it is impossible for a delegate from this country to sign an automobile convention as representing our general government. Our delegate has, however, exprest the opinion that the European movement will be helpful in America in that it will push work forward for the adoption of a federal automobile law. On the program of the European movement were nine subjects for consideration.

A correspondent of *The Automobile* writes

MR. HALL CAINE, the Dramatist:

"Whitehall Court, S. W.

"My experience of Sanatogen has been that as a tonic nerve food it has on more than one occasion benefitted me."

Hall Caine

IT is creative rather than muscular activity that saps nerve tissue.

When your ordinary duties can be accomplished only with an unusual effort, and your brain seems to work under protest, that is Nature's warning that a more serious condition may result.

Hall Caine realized this fact and found that he often needed a tonic. That's what your doctor will prescribe—ask him about

Sanatogen
THE FOOD-TONIC

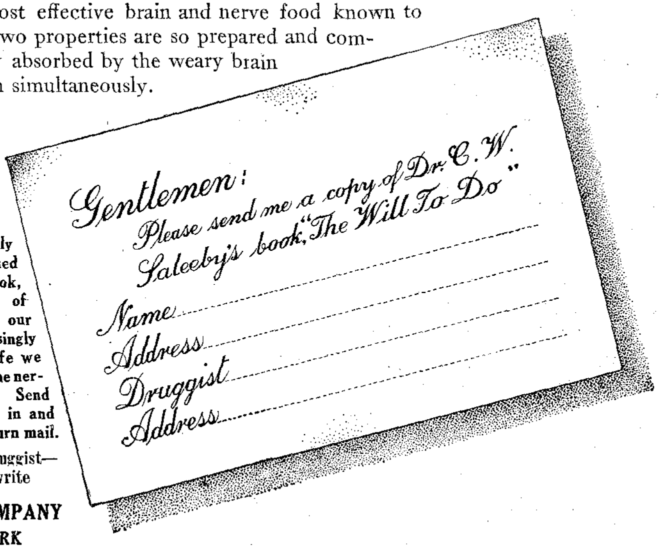
It is an absolutely pure preparation that adheres closely to Nature's own laws. It supplies in the proper quantities just the elements most needed by both the muscular and nervous systems. The greater part is albumen—the nutritive part of pure milk. The other is Sodium Glycero-Phosphate, the most effective brain and nerve food known to medical science. These two properties are so prepared and combined that they are eagerly absorbed by the weary brain and body—upbuilding both simultaneously.

Write for
Dr. C. W. Saleeby's Book
"The Will To Do"

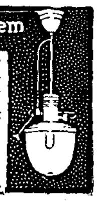
This internationally famous physician-writer has published an exceedingly interesting book, "*The Will To Do,*" a copy of which we want to send you with our compliments. It tells some surprisingly new things about the strenuous life we lead and the important relation of the nervous system to our entire existence. Send us the request card properly filled in and we will mail you a free copy by return mail.

Get Sanatogen from your druggist—if not obtainable from him write

THE BAUER CHEMICAL COMPANY
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK



Gentlemen:
Please send me a copy of Dr. C. W. Saleeby's book, "The Will To Do"
Name
Address
Druggist
Address



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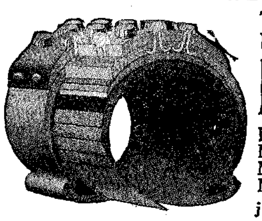
LORENZ TONE PRODUCER and 25 Lessons at home will teach anyone **to sing correctly.** This great achievement for vocal instruction promotes perfect articulation and clearness in tones. Send stamp for story of "The Singing Voice."

PROF. HANS LORENZ
355 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

10,000 Miles
With No Tire Repairs

That's what has been done with
King Tires



No punctures.
No rim cuts.
No blow-outs.
No sand blisters—
just tire satisfaction.

Send for literature and prices. Live Agents wanted.
KING LEATHER TIRE CO.
3422 Vliet Street Milwaukee, Wis.

in detail as to just what some of these topics mean:

"Under Article 1 will be set forth the various conditions that an automobile must fulfil before being put into use. Thus, in France, before a car can go on the road it must be examined by a government engineer and meet certain requirements regarding brakes, freedom from explosion, fire, noise, and disagreeable smell. There are several countries, America and England among them, which have no such examinations. But custom has gone even further than the government regulations, and there is not a car built by a reputable firm which could not come up to the standard of safety proposed by the congress.

"Article 2, dealing with drivers, is a more knotty problem, for the congress proposes that a severe examination on the lines of that already existing in France shall be instituted. No person under eighteen could hold a driving-license; in every case an examination of ability must be held and each nation would have the power to withdraw the licenses where the authorities saw the necessity for such a course. To introduce such a scheme every nation would have to be prepared to undertake a certain amount of internal reform.

"Article 6, dealing with rules of the roads, is a difficult point. All the States in the Union follow the common rule of keeping to the right. In Europe it is not so, the majority keeping to the right, but England having a rule that all traffic shall keep to the left. Curiously, in certain countries, notably Italy, the two rules are in force, in some towns it being necessary to drive to the left and in others to keep to the right. The congress appears to favor an international driving-law under which all vehicles shall keep to the left, as is done in England. With the driver placed on the right-hand side of the car, it is claimed that this is the safest rule. It is doubtful, however, if it can be passed, for the change is so drastic that every nation will hesitate to make it. It is certain, however, that those nations that have the two rules in force will have to select either one or the other.

"Article 9, on customs and frontier stations, particularly interests Europe and Americans who tour Europe. The present improved system consists of the issuing of triptyques by the various touring-associations. Thus, if you are an American and wish to visit France you can, before leaving home, arrange with the Touring Club de France, deposit your duty, receive in return a threefold piece of paper and enter France as easily as crossing the East River. The same can be done for several other European countries. The result is that there is no money transaction at the frontier. You make your deposit through your banker at home and are refunded by him on your return. The system is a concession on the part of the various custom authorities of Europe. It is a concession, indeed, that is not always sufficiently appreciated by the automobilist, who does not see the years of labor necessary to convert the authorities and the large sums guaranteed by the Touring Club of France and other associations.

"The defect of the system is that for each country issued a deposit must be made. Thus the American who intends to do Europe thoroughly has to obtain about half a dozen triptyques and make a heavy deposit with his banker. It is proposed that there should be one international triptyque, and that the amount deposited on it should be equal to the highest tariff of the various contracting countries. Thus, if an American car, for instance, visits Europe, enters and leaves several countries, but enters and does not leave Italy, the officers of that nation would claim that the deposit

right 1909
rmour & Company
Chicago

This Beautiful Art Calendar Free

No other art calendar was ever so beautiful as the 1910 Armour calendar entitled "The Debutante."

In this calendar Penrhyn Stanlaws, C. Allan Gilbert and James Montgomery Flagg have done their very best color work.

You have never seen girls more attractive. The drawings are not mere ideals—they are true to life. Each page of the calendar looks like an "original."

The size of the calendar is 10 x 15 inches. There is no gaudy advertising to disfigure it.

How to Get One

Send the metal cap from a jar of Armour's Extract of Beef or paper certificate under the cap, with four cents to cover cost of mailing, to Armour & Co., Dept. D O, Chicago. Or send us 25 cents in stamps. We'll send you a calendar by return mail.

Individual Picture Offer

We have a few of these drawings, size 10½ x 16½, printed on extra heavy paper, with calendar dates and all printing eliminated, which we will send prepaid for 25 cents each. Or we'll send the four separate drawings of this size *and* the calendar all for $1, express prepaid. These separate plates are ideal for framing.

Why This Offer is Made

We want you to know the hundred uses for a good extract of beef—not in the sick-room, but *in the kitchen.*

Armour's
Extract of Beef

Copyright 1909
Armour & Company
Chicago

We are willing to give you the calendar simply to get you to use one jar. For you'll never be without the extract once you know what it means.

Add it to soups and to gravies. See what your people say.

Impart it to "left overs"—see how it freshens them. Make stews from the parts of meat that you now throw away. Note how good they are. But be sure you get *Armour's.*

Extracts costing a trifle less go but one fourth as far. Just try one jar of Armour's. Learn at least one of its hundred uses.

Get these four beautiful drawings in the Armour calendar with the top from your first jar of Armour's Extract of Beef, and 4c for mailing.

Address Armour & Co., Chicago, Dept. D O.

Save the library slips in Extract of Beef jars. They get you magazines free.

Armour and Company
CHICAGO

Save Your Trees—
These Davey Books
Will Tell You How!

"OUR WOUNDED FRIENDS, THE TREES"

Graphically describes tree facts, many of them heretofore untold, and gives in detail the Davey methods of tree preservation. This book is unique, just as the Davey system is essentially original. It explains the superior efficiency of Davey methods and tells why only experts should be employed for tree surgery. The book has cost too much to permit promiscuous distribution; but we shall be glad to forward a copy, on request, to any person who has fine trees that are decaying and who is interested in saving them. Ask for **Book L.**

"THE SALVATION OF OUR TREES"

A little booklet which gives facts about lecture of the same title delivered by John Davey, The Father of Tree Surgery. This lecture is an exposition of the unique science of tree preservation and is attention-compelling to the utmost degree. Fall and Winter engagement for Mr. Davey will be made at special rates to Park Commissions, Civic Improvement Societies, Boards of Trade, Schools and Colleges, Women's Clubs and Chautauquas. If interested, write today for open dates, and free copy of **Booklet LL.**

"THE TREE DOCTOR"

John Davey's latest and most comprehensive work on the care of trees From the layman's standpoint, it is simple yet effective. An invaluable handbook for every owner really interested in the preservation and care of his trees. Price $2, postpaid.

The Davey Tree Expert Co.

(Operating Davey's School of Practical Forestry)

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5½% INVESTMENTS 6%

Professional men and women, experienced investors, and practically every class of people purchase our First Farm Mortgages and pronounce them most suitable for investing funds. Our booklet "*A*" and current list will be sent upon request.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Time to Plant Privet

For years you have planned to set a hedge of California Privet—sometime. Don't put it off any longer—you can buy the choicest stock to splendid advantage right now—to be sure of getting what you want,

Order from a California Privet Specialist!

This Privet makes the most attractive and serviceable fence you can have—its cost is reasonable, and it does not rust out or become unsightly, like a fence of wood or metal. *It is a real home beautifier.* I make a business of growing Privet uncommonly well; grow it by the million. No time to lose now—send in your order, and I guarantee it will be filled to your satisfaction. Particulars gladly furnished.

C. A. BENNETT
Box 53, Robbinsville, N. J.

be handed over to them in payment of duty. This, in fact, is what is done now, with the difference that instead of one single deposit there are half a dozen different ones and half a dozen different triptyques to be carried round for presentation at the various frontier stations where they must be presented.

"With the international passport the automobilist would be able to enter and leave any country in Europe—with a few rare exceptions—on the presentation of a paper. The authorities have nothing to lose by such a scheme and the automobilist has everything to gain. In all probability this scheme will be adopted by the nations now issuing triptyques. The nations that have not yet adopted the triptyque, among them being Russia, Turkey, Greece, and the eastern states, will doubtless come in later."

HEAVY INCREASE IN THE EXPORTS OF CARS

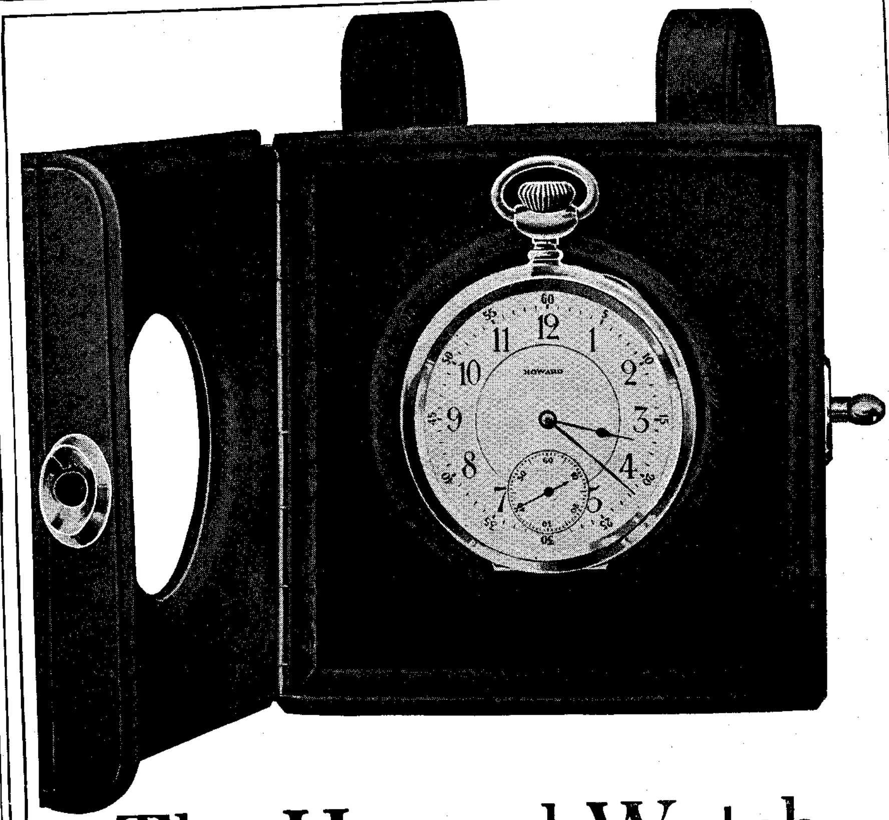
Printer's Ink remarks that, if one will only examine the present foreign automobile business of American makers, he will be able "to feel the thrill of American commercial conquest against foes thoroughly worth our steel." While foreign cars of certain makes "were for years regarded as above anything America could produce," present export figures "tell a tale of rapidly increased foreign preference for American autos." The fact is cited that automobile exports grew from $1,895,605 in 1904 to $4,656,991 in 1908. *Printer's Ink* finds in this "most convincing evidence that American advertising affected Europe" inasmuch as "the ratio of increased purchasers of American automobiles in Europe was greater than the ratio of increase in purchase of European autos." The great bulk of American cars were bought by English-speaking people, who read our advertising. Out of 36 autos in use at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 32 were made in the United States. While superior work by agencies and better repair facilities have given French and Italian cars supremacy in Brazil, the market there "is very responsive to American advertising." An equal contest in those countries would, it is conceded, "give the market to this country."

Meanwhile, there comes to hand a summary of imports and exports of cars for August, 1909, and for the eight months ending with August. "Such items as a 400 per cent. increase in our exports to France, coupled with a 10.3 per cent. decrease in our imports from that country, are particularly gratifying," says the New York *Times*, "to all who have the best interests of the automobile business at heart."

The total of imports for August was 194 cars, valued at $333,900, being an increase in the number of 8.4 per cent. and in the value of 18.8 per cent. These imports were divided as follows: France, 109 cars valued at $18,696, an average of $1,730. Italy, 52 cars valued at $83,511, an average of $1,810; Germany, 9 cars valued at $20,589, an average of $2,280; United Kingdom, 7 cars valued at $16,224, an average of $2,030; all others, 16 cars valued at $24,940, an average of $1,860.

The parts imported amounted in value to $114,973 as against $49,676 for the similar part of last year, which gives a total value to the imports of $548,874.

The export figures easily surpassed the foregoing. They were $658,556; divided into



The Howard Watch

THIS is a photograph of the Howard Watch adopted by Orville Wright in his record flights before the U. S. Government at Fort Myer.

The Watch is shown in the leather case or cradle, specially designed to hold the watch convenient to the aeroplanist's view.

The Wright Brothers at Le Mans, France, had most unsatisfactory experiences with all the watches they tried. They came back from Europe determined to buy Howards.

The experiences of Orville Wright demonstrate beyond question that the Howard is the Watch for the aviator.

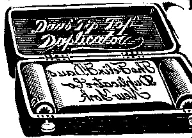
At Fort Myer the Howard upheld its sixty-seven years' reputation as a practical time-piece. Its special hard-tempered balance beat true despite the vibration and tilting of the aeroplane. The Howard adjustment proved itself *permanent*—even after the shock of a landing that threw the watch to the ground.

A Howard Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each Howard Watch, from the 17-jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at $35.00; to the 23-jewel in a 14-K. solid gold case at $150.00—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached.

Drop us a postal card, Dept. O, and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.



CLEANLINESS OF OPERATION

Is one of the strong features that has helped to earn the present world-wide reputation and endorsement of the **Daus Improved Tip Top Duplicator.** No printers' ink used, thus avoiding soiled hands and clothing. No expensive supplies. 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original. **Sent on ten days' trial without deposit.** Complete Duplicator, cap size (print 8¾ x 13 in.) PRICE $5.00
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Write for our booklet "F" explaining our Secured Certificates and you will be convinced of their unquestioned safety. 6% per annum by attached Coupons.

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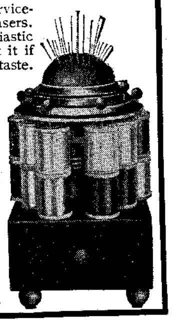


THE FINISHING TOUCH TO A SEWING-ROOM

is added by this handsome and useful cabinet. Made on correct lines, artistic, ornamental and serviceable. Hundreds sold to pleased purchasers. Scores of letters praising it. One enthusiastic woman wrote: "I wouldn't be without it if it cost $5." The ideal gift to women of taste.

Peter Pan Antique Sewing Cabinet, Spool Holder and Pin Cushion

Mission style. Finest Mahogany finish. 7¼ in. high, 4¼ in. square; has rack for 18 spools, drawer and pin cushion. Will last a lifetime. Price, with nine spools best sewing silk, neatly boxed, **only $2.00**, prepaid.
Booklet, "The Trials of Tillie," Free

ANTIQUE COMPANY
Dept. K Lebanon, Pa.

New Effects in Woven Wall Fabrics

ART KO-NA CLOTH

Will not fade. Can be cleaned with damp sponge or cloth.

"Art Ko-Na" cloth—newest of Wiggin's famous "Fab-Rik-O-Na" creations—affords unlimited possibilities for exquisite wall effects. Delicate colors and tones in splendid variety, novel texture and remarkable durability make this covering the finest ever created for artistic wall treatment. Send for "Art Ko-Na" booklet of samples.

FAB-RIK-O-NA WOVEN WALL COVERINGS

(*Trade Mark Registered in United States and Great Britain*)

are the world's standard. They include many higher grade exclusive fabrics such as "Art Ko-Na" and complete lines of

BURLAP KORD KO-NA CANVAS

and other fabric hangings. The Wiggin Burlaps have never been successfully imitated, either in quality or in fast colorings.

Since 1895 H. B. Wiggin's Sons Co. have been the acknowledged leaders in manufacturing woven wall fabrics. The trade mark "Fab-Rik-O-Na" expresses originality, quality and beauty.

FAB-RIK-O-NA Wall Coverings are recommended and sold by all first-class decorators.

Samples of any of these perfect coverings will be sent upon request. Makers of homes-beautiful should correspond with us.

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO., 218 Arch Street, Bloomfield, N.J.

On Your Furniture

DIAMOND VELVET CASTORS

2000 Pounds Weight on Your Furniture If Equipped with Diamond Velvet Castors Will Not Mar the Finest Floors

NO scratched, unsightly, shabby floors—no tugging and straining at moving or cleaning time. With Diamond Velvet Castors on your furniture a child can move your piano or any heavy piece with perfect ease.

Try Them at Our Expense

Send 75 Cents for a Sample Set

and give your dealer's name. If you are not convinced that they are the *only* castors worth using—your money will be refunded.

Our booklet, "The Problem Solved," tells all about the wonderful construction and material which make Diamond Velvet Castors the best in the world. Write for it to-day and get your castors in time for moving or Fall cleaning.

Made in all sizes for any piece of furniture. For sale by Hardware and Furniture Dealers and Department Stores, or, from factory direct, at 75 cents the set.

Don't accept a substitute. See that the new furniture and refrigerators you buy are equipped with Diamond Velvet Castors.

Diamond Steel Truck Co.
1110 Mill Street
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Roller Made of Vulcanized Raw Cotton

The Baldwin Piano

"Here—at one's ten fingers—is all the piano has known, all the masters have dreamed:—A tone of a million hues and extended range; an emotional content of fathomless beauty."

The Baldwin Company
142 W. 4th St., CINCINNATI

parts, $100,622, and the rest complete cars. The cars show a wide diversity of distribution as follows:

Country.	Amount.	Change in Per Cent.
British North America	$306,523	+ 76.5
United Kingdom	103,880	− 17.5
France	78,693	+406.0
British Australasia	30,969	+142.0
South America	30,256	+379.0
West Indies and Bermuda	28,198	+366.0
Other parts of Europe	23,205	+380.0
Mexico	21,564	+ 37.0
Asia and Oceanica	14,416	+ 37.7
Germany	11,923	− 17.8

RUBBER TIRES AND THEIR ENEMIES

Heat, oil, and age are three deadly foes of rubber tires; an ally against them is sulfur. "As long as this ally is on the job," says a writer in *Motor Age*, "rubber can defy age, but let the yellow flag go down, the end is at hand." Manufacturers take every precaution to help rubber in its fight against its enemies, while they have it in stock. Says the writer:

"In many houses the stock is kept in the basement where atmospheric conditions may be carefully watched. The air must be just right to ward off possible deterioration. There must be just the right humidity and the thermometer must be around 60 degrees. Under these conditions tires may be kept in stock without fear of old age. The air being of the right humidity can assist the sulfur which is used in curing to properly crystallize until the rubber blooms. This latter word may be best explained by stating that when the casing first comes out of the mold it is of greenish color. Stored away under proper atmospheric conditions, the sulfur gets busy and crystallizes, gradually converting the color from the green to the gray which is so familiar to users of pneumatics. When this gray is reached the rubber is said to have bloomed.

"This sulfur is the greatest ally the tiremaker has. In chemically curing the crude rubber chlorid of sulfur plays a most important part. Its running mate is disulfid of carbon and the pair works well in double harness. The carbon gives the necessary heat for the curing process, while the sulfur mixes with the crude rubber and makes the chemical change which converts the rubber from the chocolate brown of the crude to the familiar gray. It also gives the tire life and with it elasticity. It is well known that crude rubber can be picked to pieces with the fingers, but with the sulfur mixt with it it becomes elastic, at which stage it is said to have life.

"As to the importance of sulfur one can best appreciate it by looking at a piece of rubber from which all traces of it have disappeared. It is of a dead-black hue and it is possible to gouge out little chunks

"VULCAN" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
MADE IN AMERICA

Established 1884 NEW "VULCAN" FOUNTAIN PEN Fully Guaranteed

For convenience and easy writing, use a New "Vulcan" Fountain Pen. Has a holder of selected hard rubber, highly polished and neatly finished; fitted with our new perfected feed and a 14-Karat Solid Gold pen, tipped with hard IRIDIUM. In two sizes—No. 32, fitted with No. 2 Gold pen, price, $1.25; No. 35, fitted with No. 5 Gold pen, price, $1.50 postpaid.

"Vulcan" Stylo. Pens (red or black), 4¼ and 5½ inch, price, $1.00 postpaid

J. ULLRICH & CO., Mfrs. of "Vulcan" Fountain and Stylo. Pens 27 Thames St., New York

with the fingers. That's when the tire is beyond all hope. In this condition the tire has lost its life and a blowout usually follows. The absence of the sulfur permits the fabric to shuffle, as it is technically known, which means that friction is produced much as one shuffles on the floor when dancing. This friction causes a strand in the fabric to snap, and that is the beginning of the end."

Tires are best preserved by being kept in use. Use keeps the sulfur from crystallizing beyond the safe stage. Water has no effect on rubber that is injurious. Only the fabric suffers from water. Nor is gasoline an enemy, but rather a friend. In fact it is a factory practise "to use raw gasoline to wash the crude rubber." Every strip that goes into the construction of a casing first is "washed with gasoline to eliminate the dirt." Oil, however, is a great enemy. The writer says:

"Oil will rot rubber and your careful motorist will watch his garage floor. Leaving a car standing with a wheel in a pool of oil on the floor will have its effect and one day of this will render the rubber soft and the casing wears out so much the quicker. An oil-soaked section of rubber will wear faster on the road than the part that has not been touched by the oil. It looks as if the damage had been caused by a skid in which the casing has been burned. This soft condition easily can be detected after very little wear."

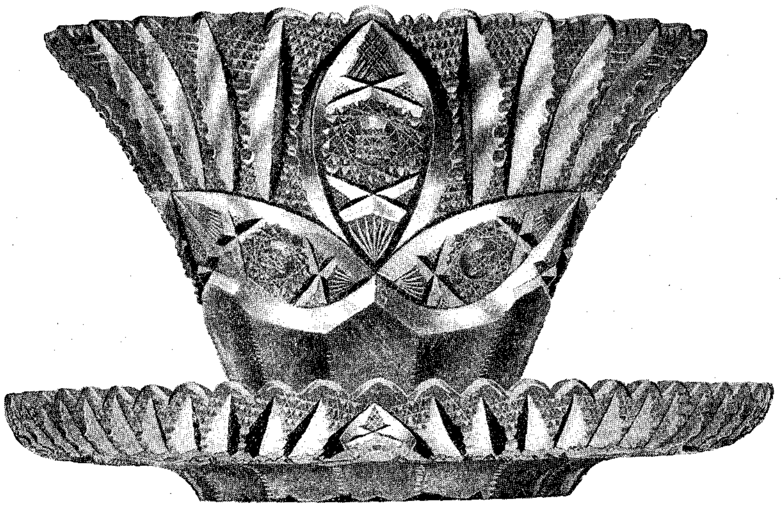
The heat that injuries a tire is not weather heat, but "the heat generated by friction while the tire is in use." The sulfur is thus destroyed and without that strong little ally the casing is almost helpless."

THE CLIMB TO THE MER DE GLACE

W. Douglas Fawcett has contributed to *The Autocar* an account of his experiences in mountain-climbing. In particular he describes his success in going to the Mer de Glace from the valley of Chamounix. His car was of French make, with a long stroke and one cylinder. It was a low-geared, "speed runabout," fitted with large back-wheel brakes. He describes the road as follows:

"The path to the famous terrace is no easy one. The mere lift of some 3,000 feet requisite to reach the hotel is not discouraging. More important are the facts that the *average* gradient is 20 per cent., or 1 in 5, with 30 per cent. and 35 per cent. declivities thrown in; that the zigzags in the middle part of the path are so sharp that the car-wheels must be turned by hand, and restarts on portentous inclines are necessary; that the path is in places almost prohibitively narrow, with suggestive precipices and forest slopes to reckon with; that, finally, most of the going is over stones and irregularly projecting boulders of a sort fatal to weak axles or transmission-systems. No four- or even two-wheeled vehicles are seen on this track; only riders and walkers wind up its rock-set curves.

"Naturally, the Chamonvard folk held that no motor-car could get up, that my fantastic venture was foredoomed to failure. Tourists, whether motorists or not, were of the same opinion. Happily, the local authorities put no difficulties in the way of my making an attempt, the Mayor of Chamounix, in fact, being most interested. Had Swiss, instead of French, officials controlled events, the climb would have been vetoed, I fear, offhand. It was August and there was risk of the car encountering



Cut Glass—the Gift that Never Fails of a Welcome

Who is it you have in mind—some one just entering upon fresh and rosy young girlhood?

What will appeal to her budding love of beauty so charmingly as a little piece of cut glass for the toilet table?

Is it one with whitening hair—your mother, or some dearly loved old friend?

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The young wife and mother; the fiancee; the man of affairs; the boy at college — in dining-room, library, boudoir or den, there is a vacant place waiting to be beautified by a piece of cut glass.

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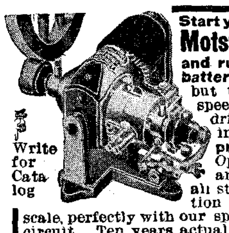

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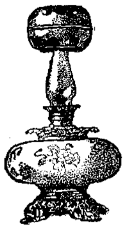
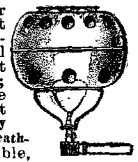


On Lamp



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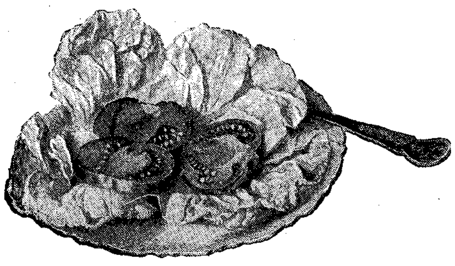

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travelers on muleback. How would the mules, bearded on their most sacred track, behave? Yes, it was lucky for my venture that sporting interests rule so strongly in Chamounix."

An account is then given of the ascent itself, his wife being in the car with him. "The first portion of the mule-path (Chemin des Bois) soars upward into the shaggy forest at an angle of perhaps 1 in 5 or 4½." Some friends and peasants were present, to see the start made, "most expecting to be able to follow our anticipated 'crawl' easily." But "disillusionment awaited them":

"The car does not crawl up such mild gradients when these are fairly clear of rocks. In fact, it leapt away gaily on the second speed, and left all the astonished spectators behind. Some sixty yards up it took two nasty projecting ribs of rock at a run, throwing my wife, however, nearly out of her seat. I rushed these ribs designedly, the risk in the case not being great. Then, still with the second speed engaged, I have to negotiate a delicate passage—smooth, narrow, outward shelving, with a possible roll down into the forest indicated. And now we are at the first turn, swing round triumphantly, with little enough clearance withal, and are plunging anew into the forest.

"Here the climbing is overtaxing the second speed, so in goes the first, with, however, barely a whiff of 'mixture' to feed it. The path is still smooth, but anon shelves again badly outward, and I have soon to shed my passenger and go very warily. The car, atilt, shaves a woodcutter's pile, rounds an open space which regales me with a glorious down-look onto the valley, and then once again enters the forest. A steep, open gradient follows, and I sight, after a new turn made not without some backing in loose soil, the advance boulders of the difficult rock passages ahead. Dancing, bounding over the boulders goes the car, and the fierce jumping of the front wheels (the wings have been removed) makes me wonder, "Can anything on wheels stand this preposterous strain for long?" At one moment the back wheels are skidding on smooth rock, at another they are biting viciously, heaving the vehicle over obstacles which often seem too severe to be overcome. Several times, however, I stop discreetly and pile up stones as steps up to the more ugly rocks, for the wood 'bridge' which I had devised for such work proves useless; the thrust of the wheel proves too powerful, and the bridge will not hold its place. Various delays of this sort allow friends and others to catch me up, while tourists coming down from the Mer de Glace gather round and stare blankly.

"One halt is for the bandaging of a small crack in a leaking water-pipe, speedily treated with rubber, a handkerchief, and string. On goes the sorely tried car, tumbling, bumbling over stones and rock, but ever obstinately successful till the mule path joins that from Chamounix. Rounding a broad, stony bend, it passes the half-way point, and climbs a very steep, open track beside a precipice, a gorgeous view to the left just catching, but not holding, the careful driver's eye. The path is very narrow in places; only an inch or two of it lie between the outer wheels and the void immense. Anon a heave such as only the mountain car can give up a terrific rock-set gradient, and I am under trees again. Then more rocks appear, and yet more. I sight a most difficult hairpin turn, and have to stop the brave little car. The formidable zigzags of the climb have been reached. A number of the turns here are too severe to be taken in the ordinary way;

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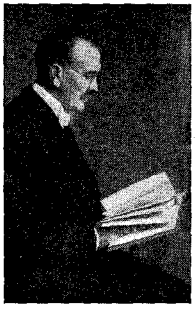

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the wheels will have to be shifted by hand and restarts made from a standstill, occasionally on the 30 per cent. and 35 per cent. gradients of boulder-strewn slopes—a good test for the brakes."

ROADS OF SAND AND CLAY IN THE SOUTH

Southern farmers have long had reason to execrate two kinds of characteristic Southern roads—one a road of sand, which usually is found on level stretches, the other one of clay which is characteristic of hillsides. As the sand in dry weather is deep, and the clay in wet weather is deep also, any long drive has meant hard stretches of one or the other. Neither kind of road was ever good simultaneously. But it has now been discovered—rather late, it would seem for a thing so simple—that sand and clay, when combined, make an almost ideal road. Long stretches of sand-clay road have been built in South Carolina in late years. Around Columbia is "a magnificent system of sand-clay roads that is a joy forever to farmers and motorists." E. J. Watson writes of this subject in *The Good Roads Magazine*. Eventually as much as $450,000 annually might be saved in South Carolina to cotton-producers alone, by the construction of good roads. At present about 6,000 miles have been improved by the sand-clay method, but there remain about 35,000 miles in need of treatment. Of macadam, there are only about 200 miles in the State and of shell 100. Convict labor is employed for the sand-clay roads. Mr. Watson says of the work now going on:

> "There has just been completed one long stretch of 30-foot-wide sand-clay speedway over which I have myself ridden in a heavy motor-car at a speed exceeding 50 miles per hour with scarcely a jar of the machine—indeed with more satisfaction than over many of the very best roads in England and in France.
>
> "Convicts are worked in gangs of twenty-five, and they are housed in comfortable tents. The food bill is 12½ cents per day per man. This gives a substantial bill of fare—corn bread, flour bread, bacon, always vegetables in season, and beef twice a week. This is accomplished by strict economy in management, and the men do not suffer for lack of sufficient food. The striped suits cost $2 per suit, and each suit lasts from three to four months; the shoes cost $1.50 per pair and the underwear 75 cents per suit, each lasting about three months. Each squad of twenty-five convicts has one overseer, four guards, and ten head of mules, which are usually fine animals. The real cost is in the feeding of the mules, this amounting to about $16 per month per mule. The squad operates one road-scraper costing $250, one dump-wagon to each pair of mules, five "wheelers" (two-wheel scrapers), and a supply of shovels. No roller or harrow is used, such implements having been found unnecessary.
>
> The mixing of the sand and the clay is accomplished by the passage of traffic over the surface. The total cost of construction of one mile of the best 30-foot-wide sand-clay road, taking all the above items into consideration, is not over $400 per mile as an average. The cost of maintenance does not average over $10 per mile annually if the repair work is done constantly. If the season is a rainy one the repair work should be done once a month. A floating gang of two or three men—all that is necessary—is maintained for this purpose.

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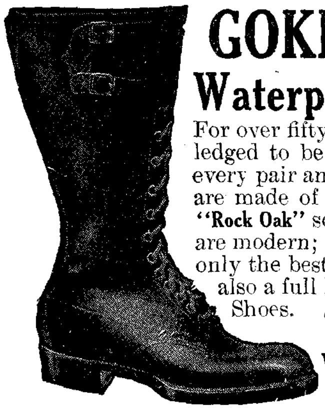

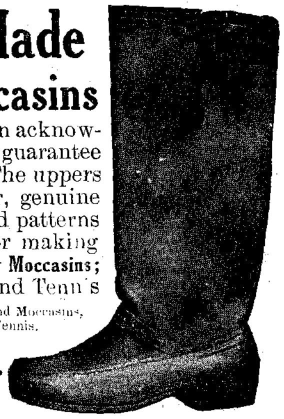

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If *you* will drink the milk of the large, vigorous Holstein Cow, you cannot help imparting vitality to baby as well as gaining strength yourself. This seems a simple way to get strong. Try it. It costs little and you will find yourself as well as your baby gaining rapidly.

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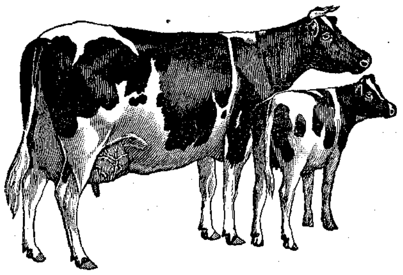
Our little book, **"The Story of Holstein Milk"** has a fund of information in it, and we are pleased to send it upon request.



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Togards

With the two or three men four or five miles a day can be put in perfect condition."

The methods employed in building these roads are described as follows:

"The first thing to do is to grade the road and give it a very light crown not over two inches to every ten feet from center to ditch; then the clay should be put on six inches deep; then sand on the clay as clear of vegetable matter as possible; this keeps down dust: it depends entirely on the quality of clay as to the necessary amount of sand; if it is pipe clay or chalky kaolin it requires a great deal more sand; sand has to be applied after each rain until the clay stops cutting or bogging; the ruts should be kept closed and the proper crown kept on the road with a road machine until it becomes hard. The important thing is the sand. It should be as clear of soil as possible; if the sand is fine and badly water worn the result is not as good.

"As to the cost, that depends entirely on the haul of the clay; in real genuine sand hills where clay can only be found by digging pits on the hillsides or in the bottoms, it costs about $400 per mile for a 30-foot road; where the clay can be found near the roadside and often in the ditches by digging two or three feet, it is very much less.

"Gravel roads are often mistaken for sand-and-clay roads. They are as old as macadam and it does not require the skill and care to build gravel roads that it does those of sand and clay, especially where the clay changes from half sand and half clay, and from that to a red sticky clay and sometimes a white chalk or stiff pipe clay, which is the condition in our sand hills. It requires close attention in the application of the sand where this is the case. I have never recommended sand-and-clay roads in the Northern States, although possibly it would do. I have had as good results putting sand on clay roads as I have clay on sand.

"As to the durability of the sand-and-clay roads, they will last as long as macadam. There are stretches of sand-and-clay roads in this county, where they are level, that are in good condition, that were built ten years ago, while the macadam road built to Hyatt's Park twelve years ago was entirely rebuilt last year. Then, too, the sand-and-clay roads are easily and cheaply repaired for the reason that the material is always convenient just here. I would say my experience is that automobiles improve sand-and-clay roads. I think the opinion of all road experts is that they damage macadam very much.

"Very little machinery is needed. I have never used a roller. All the tools that are necessary are a road-scraper-wheelers, dump-wagons or carts, and a road, plow."

MOTOR-CARS AT THE CARRIAGE SHOW

"The tail is now wagging the dog," is the comment made by a writer in *Motor Age*, who describes the recent annual show of the carriage and harness trades at the Grand Central Palace in New York. He adds that the motor-car "has not only invaded the carriage show, but has become the most active end of it." A few years since only one or two makers found it worth while to carry their goods to carriage-dealers, but now "ten concerns showed motor-carriages, and a number of others exhibited both motor and horse-drawn vehicles, with the result that half the vehicle exhibition showed a self-propelling product. The writer continues:

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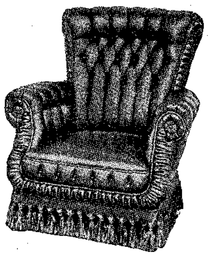

This large leather rocker, best steel springs, softly padded with curled hair, Our price direct to you, $28.30 Retail price, $45.00.

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Write for Catalogue No. 61, Library, Parlor, Hall, Dining-room and Bed-room Furniture. Send 10 cents to partially cover cost of mailing. Address No. 61 Fulton Street.

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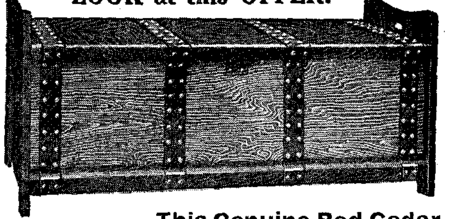

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Sent DIRECT from Factory, SPECIAL Christmas Price $22.50, delivered PREPAID East of Mississippi river. If unsatisfactory, after 15 days' trial, we pay return charges—NO COST TO YOU. This Chest is solidly built of fragrant Southern Mountain-grown Red Cedar; beautiful hand rubbed natural finish. Fitted with a strong lock. Heavily bound with wide copper bands studded with rivets. Length 44 in.; width 20 1-2 in.; height 20 1-2 in. Absolutely moth, dust and damp proof. The massive elegance and usefulness of this article of furniture make it a highly prized TREASURE in the home. An ideal birthday, wedding or Xmas gift. Write for catalog of other chests of various styles and sizes.
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"Nor did the harness end have all the accessory attention. Makers of lamps, magnetos, tops, wind-shields, robes, and speedometers were on hand, upholding the dignity and importance of the newer industry in a befitting manner. One of the exhibitors was a motor school, there to show motor parts and give instructive lectures on the motor-car, and this free and by arrangement with the management; an example the regular motor-car shows could well follow with profit.

"The carriage show would seem to be the place to find the motor-buggy type of vehicle, and there were some very representative ones, but the large majority of the self-propelled vehicles were of the conventional type. This indicates that car-makers and carriage dealers are both realizing the value of two strings to their bow. They are awakening to the fact that the man who wants a car will not buy a buggy and that handling two widely different lines does not interfere, but instead reaches more buyers and stimulates business. The carriage dealer can take motor-cars and retain his carriage-trade control for years, but he can not so successfully lead his customers to a motor-buggy if they have decided to buy the conventional motor-car. The car dealer can not well take up the carriage business even if he so desired, because it is already established, but he can add the motor buggy to his line and reach a large intermediate class as can be also the carriage dealer who handles motor cars as well.

"The motor-buggy, being a sort of intermediate, usually attempts to combine the light weight, simple construction, and general appearance of the buggy with the easy-riding, high speed, and self-propulsion of the car, and its future will depend largely on the success of these attempts."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Realistic.—During one of his presidential trips Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Olney, arrived at a town in a heavy storm, and they were driven from the station with hailstones rattling on the roof of their carriage. A brass band, undismayed by the weather, bravely stuck to its post and played the welcoming airs.

"That is the most realistic music I have ever heard," remarked Mr. Cleveland.

"What are they playing?" asked the Secretary of State.

"'Hail to the Chief,' with real hail."—*Success.*

Ladies First.—"What is the reason," began the irritated traveler from the North, "that the trains in this part of the country are always behind time? I have never seen one yet that ran according to its schedule."

"That, suh," replied the dignified Georgian, "is a mattah that is easily explained. It is due to Southern chivalry, suh."

"Southern chivalry! Where does that come in?"

"You see, suh, the trains are always late in this country because they wait for the ladies, God bless them!"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

In 1950.—"She belongs to one of our best families."

"Did her ancestors come over in the *Mayflower?*"

"Oh, no. She's much more exclusive than that. She's a 'Daughter of Discoverers of the North Pole.'"—*Life.*

Numismatics.—NEPHEW (just returned from abroad)—"This franc piece, aunt, I got in Paris."

AUNT HEPSY—"I wish, nephew, you'd fetched home one of them Latin quarters they talk so much about."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Cause and Effect.—A pessimist is a person who has lived with an optimist.—*The Circle.*

NEVER FAIL
No. 2
For
Old Style
Razor
No. 1
For Any
Style Safety

$1

THE NEVER FAIL CO.
1069 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

I enclose $1 for one No...........Never Fail Stropper on your 15 day offer. If it is satisfactory I will send you $2 within 15 days. If not, I am to return stropper and get my money back.

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Address...
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TRY THE NEVER FAIL 15 DAYS

Then, if you can't say with perfect truth, "Never before have I enjoyed such soothing shaves," send it right back at our expense and we'll return your money.

With the NEVER FAIL, every user is at once an expert. You can instantly sharpen any razor—any style blade—and make it better than the day it passed the shop inspector. Better, keener, sharper than it can be made by the most expert hand operator, and in much less time. Only a few strokes on either side does the trick—five or six seconds. If you use safety blades, the NEVER FAIL WILL MAKE EVERY ONE OF THEM GOOD FOR FROM 50 to 150 PERFECT SHAVES, so it will pay for itself in money as well as time saved.

We are so positive the NEVER FAIL will make good, that we issue the exceptional offer contained in the centre of this advertisement. We want you to enjoy a NEVER FAIL like thousands of others. We want you to know, by experience, the pleasure of a smooth, soothing, comfortable shave—a shave only possible with a NEVER FAIL stropper.

Remit only a third of the price—and that simply as an evidence of good faith. Could we choose our inquirers we'd gladly send it free. Send just $1.00. Try the NEVER FAIL 15 days. Subject it to the severest tests. Then, if not completely satisfied—if not the best stropper you ever used—if it doesn't do just as we say, send for your money.

There never was a shaving problem—it has always been a sharpening problem. Any man can use a razor, provided his blades are properly sharpened.

We could tell you much about the way the NEVER FAIL is made, but it wouldn't strengthen our proposition and you don't care to hear it. You only want to be certain of a GOOD stropper—one that will positively end your shaving troubles. We have it in the NEVER FAIL. One dollar and the coupon will prove it, and your dollar is simply on deposit while you judge.

Don't go on shaving the old way—the torturing way. Don't waste time and money and undergo the risks of the barber shop. Shave every day in your own home at the same time you complete the rest of your morning toilet. Carry the clean, well-groomed face to business that every gentleman should. You'll feel better—look better and be time and money ahead. Just clip the coupon, pin a dollar bill to it and mail at our risk.

$1
And The Coupon
Brings This
THREE DOLLAR
NEVER FAIL
STROPPER

NEVER FAIL COMPANY, 1069 Nicholas Building, TOLEDO, OHIO

Jaeger
SANITARY GOODS

Unequaled for their curative and preventive qualities. If you are ill, you need them to make you well. If you are well, you need them to keep you so.

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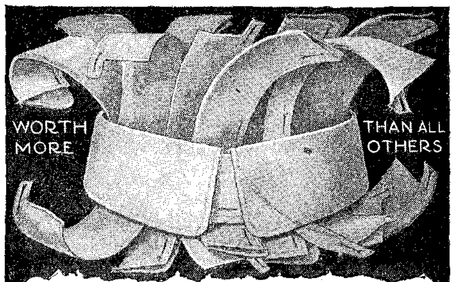

Litholin Waterproofed Linen Collars and Cuffs

always keep their shape. "Others" wilt and fray. "Others" need to be washed, but "LITHOLIN," when soiled, can be wiped white as new with a damp cloth. "Others" soon wear out, but four Litholin Collars will last you a year. **Have the correct dull linen finish,** and made in all the latest styles,—same as you now wear. All "turn-downs" have a slip-easy space for the tie.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.

If not at your dealer's, send, giving styles, size, how many, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid. Styles booklet free on request.

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ECONOMY LITHOLIN COLLARS & CUFFS COMFORT

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in Christmas Boxes

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Stop cutting them—dangerous and gives only temporary relief. *A-Corn Salve* is safe and takes them out by the roots.
15 CENTS AT DRUGGISTS' OR BY MAIL.
Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia

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ARCADIA MIXTURE
MAKERS NEW YORK

SURBRUG'S
ARCADIA
MIXTURE

Its aromatic delicacy will surprise you. It is the most perfect blend of tobacco you ever put in your pipe—the highest class—it stands all by itself, the KING of mixtures. A tobacco that your women folks will like to have you smoke at home—you may never have known the luxury of a pipe smoke before.

SEND 10 CENTS and we will send a sample.
THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

See Ninth Page
In Front Advertising
Section For
Travel and Resort Directory

Physiological.—"Effie," said Margie, who was laboriously spelling words from a first reader, "how can I tell which is a 'd' and which is a 'b'?"

"Why," replied Effie, wisely, the 'd' has its tummy on its back."—*Tit-Bits.*

Victory Bad Enough.—In a corridor of one of the University of Texas buildings there is a large replica of "The Winged Victory." A waggishly-inclined student observed the headless, armless, footless statue, and wrote underneath:

"God pity Defeat!"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Line of Argument.—"Father," said little Rollo, "what is the arctic circle?"

"The arctic circle, my son, is an imaginary line bounding a large area of uncorroborated evidence."—*Washington Star.*

Not To Be Fooled With.—It seems that altho an alligator may be trained, there is a tendency to "reversion," as the evolutionists say. It was an old colored woman who remarked that she trusted the Lord, but never fooled with him.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

Cheating the Law.—MAN ON SHORE—"I'm going ter have you arrested when you come outer thar!"

"Te—he! I ain't coming out—I'm committing suicide" (sinks with a bubbling grin).—*Life.*

Thickly Settled.—While riding on an electric car, during his first visit to the city, a farmer passed the yard of a monument company, where gravestones and monuments were displayed. Turning to his host, he remarked in an awe-stricken voice, "They dew bury 'em close in the city, don't they?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Two of a Kind.—The dean of a Western university was told by the students that the cook was turning out food not "fit to eat."

The dean summoned the delinquent, lectured him on his shortcomings, and threatened him with dismissal unless conditions were bettered.

"Why, sir," exclaimed the cook, "you oughtn't to place so much importance on what the young men tell you about my meals! They come to me in just the same way about your lectures."—*The Argonaut.*

One To Be Proud Of.—A happily married woman, who had enjoyed thirty-three years of wedlock, and who was the grandmother of four beautiful little children, had an amusing old colored woman for a cook.

One day when a box of especially beautiful flowers was left for the mistress, the cook happened to be present, and she said, "Yo' husband send you all the pretty flowers you gits, Missy?"

"Certainly, my husband, Mammy," proudly answered the lady.

"Glory!" exclaimed the cook, "he suttenly am holdin' out well."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Contented.—Small Charlotte, not yet four years old, was gifted with so vivid an imagination that her mother began to be troubled by her fairy tales and felt it time to talk seriously to her upon the beauty of truthfulness. Not sure of the impression she had made, she closed with the warning that God could not love a child who spoke untruthfully and would not want her in heaven.

Charlotte considered a moment and then said:

"Well, I've been to Chicago once and to the theater twice, and I don't s'pose I can expect to go everywhere."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Frequently.—An old colored man, who could neither read nor write, and who had been found by his master to be deficient in his market-book accounts, blamed the butcher for tampering with his book. The gentleman of the house remonstrated by saying:

"But, Tom, figures don't lie."

"No," answered the old man, "but liars do figger."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Who Wrote the Hymns We Love so Well?

Henry Ward Beecher once said: "I would rather have written that hymn of Wesley's, 'Jesus, lover of my soul,' than to have the fame of all the kings that ever sat on the earth. I would rather be the author of that hymn than to hold the wealth of the richest man in New York. *He* will *die.*"

Isn't it wonderful! how these simple hymns can reach into the hearts of great and small, rich and poor, old and young—and bring ALL onto common ground!

Who wrote the hymns we love so well? Dr. Duffield tells us in his interesting volume, "ENGLISH HYMNS."

He gives us sketchy, entertaining biographies of the writers of hymns, and adds authenticated incidents—*touches of humanity*—about the use and effects of these hymns.

He says: "Charles Wesley was seated at his desk when a bird *pursued by a hawk* flew into the open window—but the baffled hawk did not dare to follow. The poet then took his pen and wrote the immortal song—the song that Beecher loved." Again

"Its soothing words were once repeated to an English sailor dying in Bellevue Hospital. The man could not articulate; to all appearances the verses were said to the 'dull, cold ear of death.' But after several hours the sailor seemed to arouse. He sat up in his cot, and with a clearly audible voice respoke the entire hymn,

'Jesus, lover of my soul,' etc.,

then added other verses of hymns for several minutes—but ceased suddenly, fell back, and was *dead.* Who can tell how great a comfort these words may have brought to his dying hour?" And

What a *help* to HOLDING THE INTEREST OF AUDITORS for *every minister*—for *every lay worker in a church*—to have at his command the *Soul-Stories* connected with well-known hymns. "*CHRISTIAN WORKERS HAVE ALREADY TAKEN ELEVEN EDITIONS OF* ENGLISH HYMNS."

Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler said: "It is the most complete, the most accurate, and the most thorough hymnology on either side of the Atlantic."

Get a copy and KEEP IT CONVENIENT ON YOUR READING TABLE.

Large 8vo, dark-green cloth, 683 pages, gold stamping, $3, carriage prepaid. Address FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 50 East 23rd Street, New York.

JUST THE BOOK FOR THE HOME

A Junior

is the title of a new, instructive book by Dr. James Farrar who shows parents and others how he succeeds in retaining the children in the church services on Sundays. He gives a short talk in this book, appropriate for every Sunday in the year. 12mo, cloth, $1.20 net; by mail, $1.28.

Congregation

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LETTERS FROM HEAVEN

Translated from the fourth German edition. It embraces letters supposed to have been written by a mother in Heaven to her son on earth. 12mo, cloth, 269 pp.

"Serves to quicken and aid the soul in its endeavor to realize the ideal of the earthly life."—*Christian Intelligencer*, N. Y.

A Companion volume to "Letters from Heaven."

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"The Hell of this volume is terrible enough to drive any unforgiven and unsaved man to the Son of Man, who alone can take away the sins of the world."—*Zion's Herald*, Boston, Mass. This book ran through 12 editions in one year. 12mo, 360 pages. Price, $1.00 each.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 E. 23d St., N. Y.

A Dusty Spot.—A school inspector, noted for his idiosyncrasies, happened to notice that a terrestrial globe in one of the class-rooms was very dusty. This annoyed him, and, putting his finger on the globe, he cried out, "There's dust here an inch thick!" "It's thicker than that, sir," calmly replied the new teacher. "What do you mean?" asked the inspector sharply. "Why," came the answer, "you've got your finger on the desert of Sahara."—*London Daily News.*

The Exception.—In a home where the mother is somewhat aggressive and the father good-natured and peace-loving, a child's estimate of home conditions was tersely exprest the other day. While dressing, the mother paused in the act of putting on her shoes and said, "I certainly am easy on shoes. I have worn these for four months. I don't know what you would do, John, if I were not. I am easy on everything." The little girl looked up from her dolls and remarked: "Except father."—*Success.*

Couldn't Reach the High Notes.—"I understand that the manager is paying fabulous salaries to his leading singers," said the inquisitive reporter.

"Not fabulous," rejoined the cynical press-agent—"fictitious."—*Washington Star.*

Sufferings of the Poor.—Seeing a tramp hurrying away from a large house, a fellow professional asked him what luck he had met with. "It ain't wort askin' there," was the reply. "I just 'ad a peep through the winder. It's a poverty-stricken 'ouse, mate. There was acshully two ladies playing on one pianner!"—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Cheerful Giver.—"No, I don't go to church very often," a young man declared to the girl whom he had accompanied to a house of worship in Dauphin Street Sunday evening, "but when I do go I make up for my absences by slipping a five-dollar gold piece in the offering.

"I don't think I have been to church in six months, so that sort of squares me," he whispered, when he dropt a coin about the size of the five-dollar piece in the box as the usher passed it.

At the close of the service the minister arose and announced: "The collection for foreign missions this evening amounted to $3.26."

The young man didn't have much to say on the homeward walk.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Some Loss.—STRANGER—"Rastus, do the people who live across the road from you keep chickens?"

RASTUS—"Dey keeps some of 'em, sah."—*The Housekeeper.*

The Secret.—WIFE (reminiscing)—"Well, I very nearly didn't marry you, John."

JOHN (absent-mindedly)—"I know—but who told you?"—*The Sketch.*

Those Back Pages.—Mr. PURIST—"I tell you our modern literature is deteriorating very rapidly."

UNCLE HIRAM—"Well, I guess. You can't read the patent-medicine advertisements nowadays without having them all broken up by these blamed continued stories in between."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Medicinal Marathon.—IRATE DOCTOR (finding bottle of quack medicine)—"Why didn't you tell me you were taking this wretched stuff?"

PATIENT—"Well, it was my missis, sir. She says, I'll dose you with this, and Doctor he'll try his stuff, and we'll see which'll cure you first."—*Punch.*

The Accent.—RIVERS—"How do you pronounce that word 'taxicab'?"

BROOKS—"The emphasis is on the 'tax.'"—*Pittsburg Observer.*

Useless.—GOLFER—"The day I get round these links in under a hundred, I'll give you a shilling, Sandy!"

CADDIE—"Hoo will I want it when I'm drawin' me auld-age pension?"—*Punch.*

Why Irrigation Bonds Are So Popular

The most popular bonds that we handle now are Irrigation Bonds. They have displaced with a large share of our customers, Municipal, Corporation and Public Utility bonds which pay a lower rate.

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The projects which we finance are carefully guarded. Our own engineers and attorneys pass on every feature. An officer of our Company, residing in the West, keeps constantly in touch with every project until the whole work is completed.

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In the past 15 years we have sold 71 separate issues of Reclamation bonds—Drainage and Irrigation—without a dollar of loss to any investor.

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Irrigation bonds are secured by farm liens, given by individual owners in payment for water rights.

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Irrigation bonds pay six per cent interest—a higher rate than can now be obtained on any large class of bonds based on equal security.

The reason is this: Irrigation projects are profitable. There are few undertakings where such amounts of money can be used to equal advantage.

The demand for irrigated land is now overwhelming. And there is great demand for money that will help to supply it. So the bonds pay this liberal rate.

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Irrigation bonds are issued in series, usually payable all the way from two to twelve years. One may make long-time or short-time investments. Every bond paid off increases the security back of the rest.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, so they appeal to both small investors and large.

Ask for Our Book

We have written a book on Irrigation bonds which every investor small and large, should read. It is based on our intimate knowledge of the facts, gained by 15 years of experience.

Please send this coupon to-day for it. It will enable you to judge if Irrigation bonds form the sort of investment you seek.

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(Established 1893)
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Gentlemen:—Please send me your new Bond Book, "The World's Greatest Industry."

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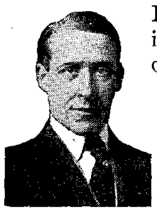

Every ambitious man cannot become a salesman, yet without capital to invest, no other road to financial success seems open. Selling goods may or may not pay you, but why risk the uncertainty?

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If you would establish yourself in a highly profitable, dignified and growing collection business, without risking either capital or your present employment, ask for my new plan. I will tell you how to start earning in your spare time. I will send you "Pointers on the Collection Business" with a wealth of evidence from those I have helped to build their own businesses. WRITE ME TODAY.

W. A. SHRYER, President 99 STATE STREET DETROIT, MICH.

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Buy and Eat
Atwood Grape Fruit

First, those who want the most delicious grape fruit they ever tasted, the thin-skinned kind that is filled with luscious juice and has the genuine grape fruit flavor; the kind that has resulted from years of experimenting and the outlay of hundreds of thousands of dollars; the kind that a prominent physician of New Haven prescribes for all his patients, telling them to "be sure to get the ATWOOD, for other grape fruit to the ATWOOD is as cider apples to pippins;"

Second, those who would increase their energy, clear their complexion, brighten their eyes, renew their youth, and rid themselves of rheumatism or gout. These eat Atwood Grape Fruit morning and evening.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in speaking of citric acid as found in grape fruit, says:

"It combines with certain bases and the resulting combinations in turn are transformed into carbonates, thus rendering an unduly acid urine alkaline."

All genuine Atwood Grape Fruit has the Atwood trade-mark on the wrapper, and may be purchased from high-class dealers by the box or dozen. Price per standard box, containing 54 or 64 or 80, Five Dollars.

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Buy it by the box—it will keep for weeks.

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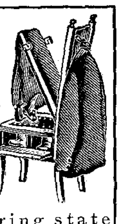


THE PAN-TOG CHAIR
For $8.00
A Gentleman's Dressing Chair
presses and creases trousers while you sleep. Positively prevents baggy knees. Saves time and money. Made of quartered oak, golden finish, and birch, mahogany finish. When ordering state finish desired. Shipped same day order is received if remittance accompanies order. Descriptive folder on request.
CENTRAL MANTEL CO., 1216 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Reversed.—"Times has cert'n'y changed," observed an octogenarian darky in Alabama. "Befo' de wah it was only de slaves dat was sold, but only de udder day I hears a genulmen state dat an 'ole mastah' was sold at auction in New York for a whole lot o' money. Times has cert'n'y changed." —*Harper's Weekly.*

His Losses.—"Well, Garge," exclaimed the farmer as he greeted one of his laborers on New Year Day, "and 'ow did 'ee get on last yeear?" "Ay, maister," was the reply, "it wur a bad yeear for I. I did lose my missus, I did lose my canary, and I did lose my dog. And it wur a good dog, too."—*London Daily News.*

Too Young.—THE VISITOR—"And you are very glad you have a new baby brother?"

THE BOY—"Yes; but I'd be gladder if he wasn't so terribly young."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Revelation.—"Ah, sir, we do enjoy your sermons," remarked an old lady to a new curate. "They are so instructive. We never knew what sin was until you came to the parish."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Corkers.—An Irish evangelist always addrest his hearers as "dear souls," but he came to grief, when, addressing an audience in Ireland, he called them "dear Cork souls."—*The Christian Register.*

Had Inside Information.—At a party Sarah's aunt said to her, "Child, you eat a great deal for a little girl of three." Sarah replied, "Oh, I'se not so little on the inside, auntie."—*Chicago Tribune.*

From "Exam" Papers.—The following answers are taken from a number collected by a teacher in the Topeka schools:

"A blizzard is the inside of a hen."

"Oxygen is a thing that has eight sides."

"The cuckoo never lays its own eggs."

"A mosquito is a child of black and white parents." —*Indianapolis News.*

Surely.—When we think of Ireland's woes, our hearts go pity Pat!—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 29.—The Greek naval mutineers are worsted in a battle with government war-ships off Salamis.

October 31.—The Italian military dirigible *One Bis* makes a successful flight from Bracciano to Naples.

November 3.—Henri Farman wins the Michelin Cup at Mourmelon, France, in a record-breaking aeroplane flight of 144 miles, covered in 4 hours, 6 minutes, and 25 seconds.

November 4.—The English House of Commons passes the budget by a vote of 379 to 149.

Domestic

October 30.—President Taft addresses the Waterways Convention at New Orleans.

October 31.—Eugene A. Byrne, a West-Point cadet, dies of injuries received in the football game with Harvard.

Nov. 2.—The Federal Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia affirms the sentence of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, for contempt of court in the Bucks stone case.

Elections are held in many States and cities throughout the country: in Massachusetts Governor Draper is reelected by a greatly reduced Republican majority; in Maryland the constitutional amendment intended to eliminate the negro vote is defeated; in New York City W. J. Gaynor is elected mayor, while the other Tammany candidates go down to defeat; in Cleveland Tom L. Johnson fails of reelection as mayor for a fifth term; in San Francisco Francis J. Heney, running for District Attorney on a graft prosecution platform, is defeated.

November 3.—The National Geographic Society officially approve Commander Peary's records of the discovery of the North Pole and vote him a gold medal.

November 4.—In her trials at Rockland, Me., the new United States dreadnought, *North Dakota,* attains a speed of 22.25 knots.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"F. L. K.," Melrose, Minn.—(1) "Kindly state the rules governing the use of the comma before the conjunction 'and.' (2) What is the equivalent of a Turkish pound in United States money?"

The rules governing the use of the comma are very numerous, and there are many occasions when the comma correctly precedes the conjunction "and." In the case of the particular sentence which you cite, the use of the comma is correct, according to the following rule from Quackenbos's "Rhetoric": "A comma must be placed before *and, but, or,* and *nor,* when they connect parts of a compound predicate unless these parts are very short and so closely connected that no point is admissible." Hence your sentence should read: "When the different data required are in our possession, and we have succeeded in forming a clear idea of each, the mind should be instructed to balance them, one against another, and not suffered carelessly to hasten to a conclusion." The belief that a comma should never precede the conjunction "and" is an erroneous one. The rules are fully stated in the rhetoric mentioned.

The Turkish pound, known locally as the "mejidie," is equal to $4.396 in United States money, according to the latest banking-reports.

"Verbum sat sapienti."—The word "hammock" in the STANDARD DICTIONARY appears in its proper vocabulary place, and is defined as "A swinging couch, hung by the ends, usually made of canvas, netting, or fiber." The word "hammock" to which you refer occurs under the definition of "hummock" *as a variant spelling of the latter word.*

"T. C. P.," New York.—"Please state whether the word 'whom' should be substituted for 'who' in the following sentence: 'When he arrived at the house he found —— ——, and probably others, but *who* else he does not remember, assembled there.'"

The correct relative pronoun to use is "whom," indicating the objective case, as "else" is merely an adverb and can have no influence on the case of the relative pronoun.

"J. G. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me the meaning of the word 'poltergeist,' as it appears in the article 'Professor James on Spiritism' in THE LITERARY DIGEST."

This is a German term, defined as "a noisy hobgoblin." It embodies the meaning of the word "poltern," "to make a noise by knocking or tumbling things about," and the whole word "poltergeist" is applied to a spirit that is noisy, ringing bells, knocking furniture, etc.

"H. H. A.," Boston, Mass.—The word which you submit, "hiemal," is correct, but obsolete. It was synonymous with *hibernal,* or *wintry.*

"H. W.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly give the reason for the double 'b' in the abbreviation of the word 'barrel,' as there is only a single 'b' in the full word."

The double "b" in the abbreviation would seem to indicate the ancient custom of representing more than one specific thing by the use of the principal consonant doubled. For instance, "f." represents "folio," and "ff." represents "folios"; "p." is "page," "pp.," "pages." The abbreviation "bbl." may be an outgrowth of this form, now applied to either singular or plural word. In addition, the STANDARD DICTIONARY also gives "bl." as the abbreviation for "barrel" and "bls." for "barrels."

Profitable Veracity.—In one day she was told that she had

(1) Beautiful hair,
(2) Lovely skin,
(3) A perfect figure,
(4) Shapely hands,
(5) Very small feet.

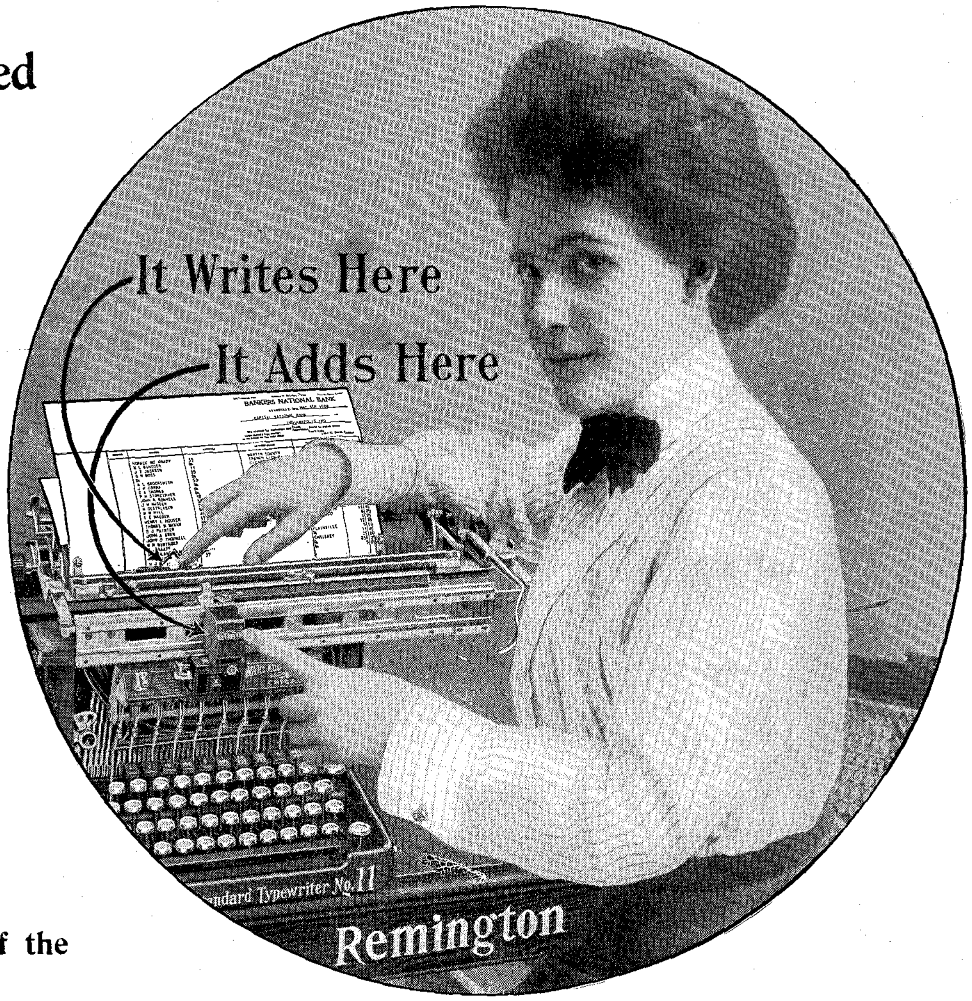
However, it is explained by the fact that she visited

(1) The hairdresser,
(2) The beauty doctor,
(3) The modiste,
(4) The manicurist,
(5) The shoe store.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

The Logical Way

to do combined writing and adding is on a combined writing and adding machine

The New Model 11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Remington Typewriter

WITH WAHL ADDING AND SUBTRACTING ATTACHMENT

is the only general writing machine which adds. It is the only adding and subtracting machine which writes. It is the only machine which affords the maximum of labor saving in combined writing and adding work

Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
New York and Everywhere

'Ever-Ready'

Safety Razor

With 12 Blades $1

TRADE
MARK
FACE
Ever-Ready

The newer "Ever-Ready" is even a better "Ever-Ready"—the best Safety Razor at any price.

THE most remarkable value in all the razor world. $1.00 for the complete outfit means a safety frame that will last a lifetime — twelve (12) of the finest blades ever produced — a clever stropper device, and all compactly arranged in a fine button-lock case — and all for one dollar.

Two million users vouch for the EVER-READY. You receive an unqualified guarantee that the EVER-READY will shave you.

Extra Blades 10 for 50c

Each EVER-READY Blade separately wrapped in patented package — keen — clean — sanitary. Beware of exposed blades. Exchange 10 dull blades for 10 new ones any time for 35c.

Sold by **Druggists** and **Hardware, Cutlery** and **General Stores** everywhere. Be wise— refuse imitations. Mail orders prepaid.

American Safety Razor Co.
Incorporated
320 Broadway, New York
Canada—International Distributing Co.
Montreal

Extra Blades 10 for 50¢

Ever-Ready
ONE TESTED Ever-Ready SAFETY RAZOR BLADE
Am. Safety Razor Co. N.Y.
EVER-READY SAFETY RAZOR
BLADES
Ever-Ready Stropping Handle
Count the 12 Blades

The New Outfit

Study the "inside facts"

See the photographic likeness of a cross-section shown in the picture. Note the extra length of the bristles, sunk deeply into a bed of vulcanized rubber, from which no bristle is ever to part.

No other method in all the arts of brush-making holds permanently or defies destruction like the RUBBERSET construction. There can be no other like it. We have patents that guarantee this.

Buy one RUBBERSET Brush for a lifetime. Pay enough to insure that it's Badger Hair. Badger Hair retains its fullness, softness and cleanliness after constant usage.

RUBBERSET

TRADE MARK

Shaving Brushes

selling for $1 and over have Badger Hair and handles of ALBRIGHT IVORY, a composition of indestructible quality, that retains its clean-cut, bright color, smooth finish, through endless service.

Keep in mind one all-important fact—whether you pay 25c. for your RUBBERSET Brush or many times that price—for the line is big and the range of prices is broad—the bristles are gripped in hard, vulcanized rubber, and are there to stay.

The best brush should have the best soap, so try your next shave with BERSET SHAVING CREAM. A lather that quickens the shave, softens the beard and soothes the face. A 25c. tube will give 100 shaves.

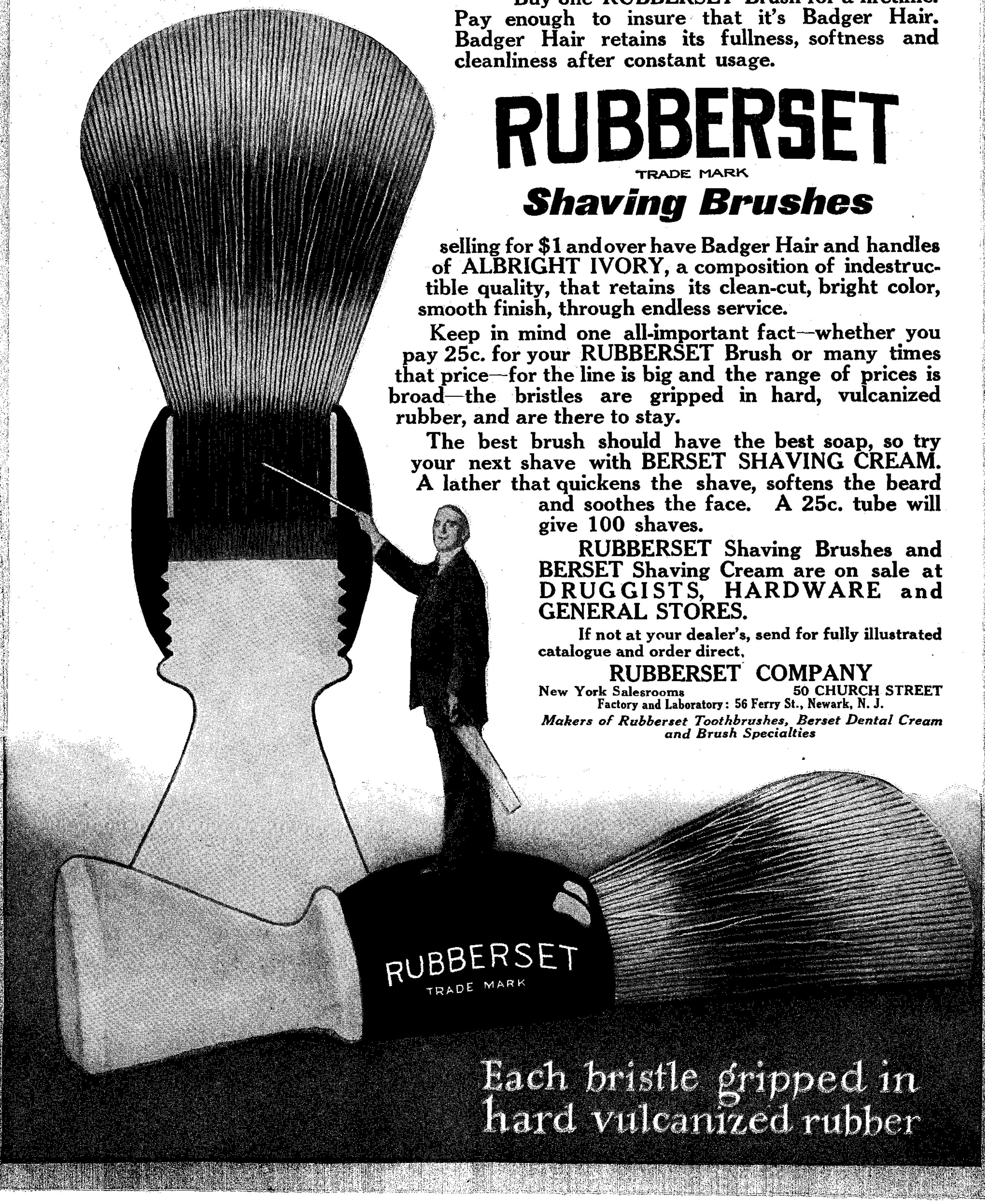
RUBBERSET Shaving Brushes and BERSET Shaving Cream are on sale at DRUGGISTS, HARDWARE and GENERAL STORES.

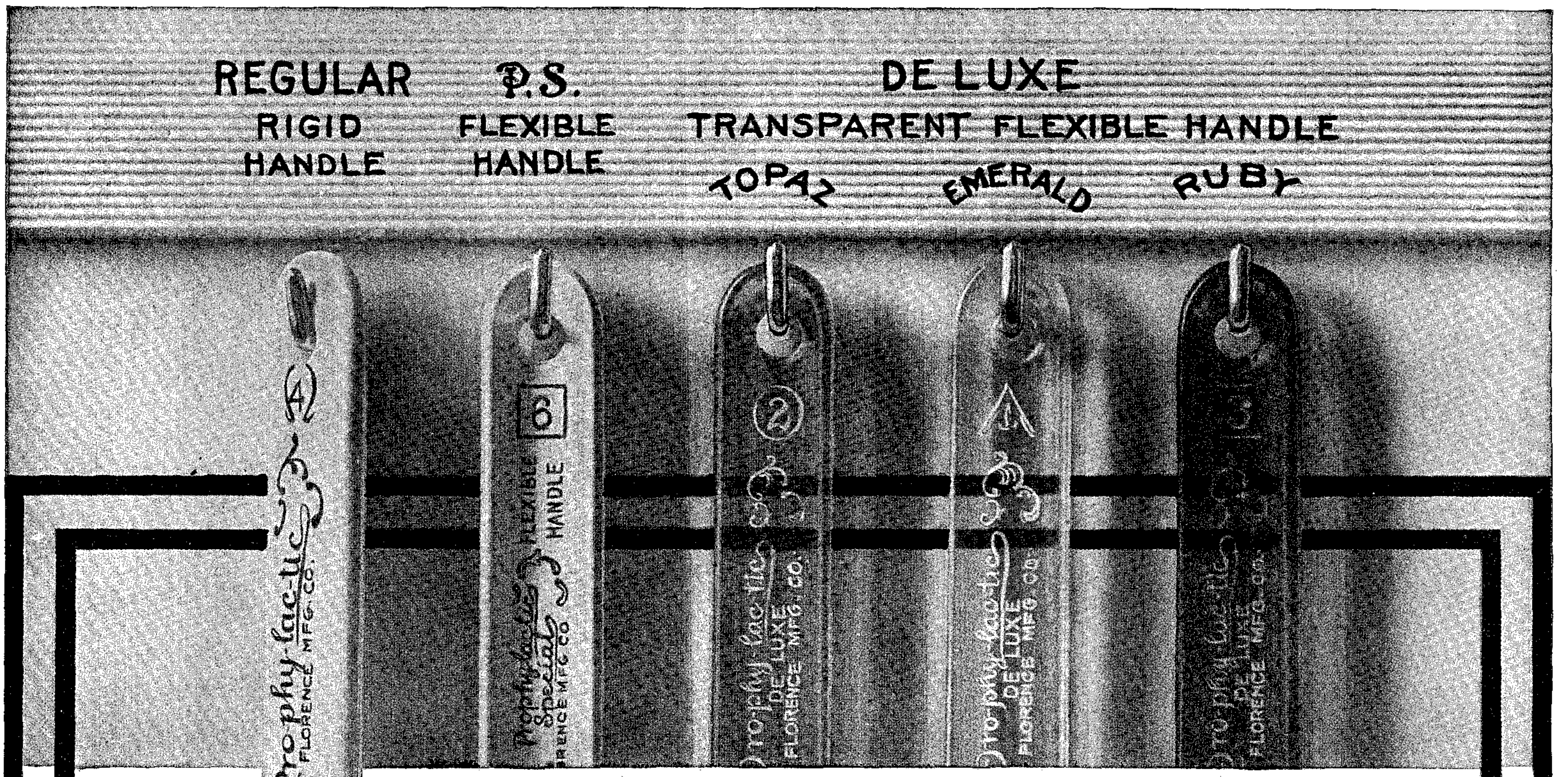
If not at your dealer's, send for fully illustrated catalogue and order direct,

RUBBERSET COMPANY

New York Salesrooms 50 CHURCH STREET
Factory and Laboratory: 56 Ferry St., Newark, N. J.

Makers of Rubberset Toothbrushes, Berset Dental Cream and Brush Specialties


RUBBERSET
TRADE MARK
Each bristle gripped in hard vulcanized rubber


REGULAR
RIGID HANDLE
P.S.
FLEXIBLE HANDLE
DE LUXE
TRANSPARENT FLEXIBLE HANDLE
TOPAZ
EMERALD
RUBY
4
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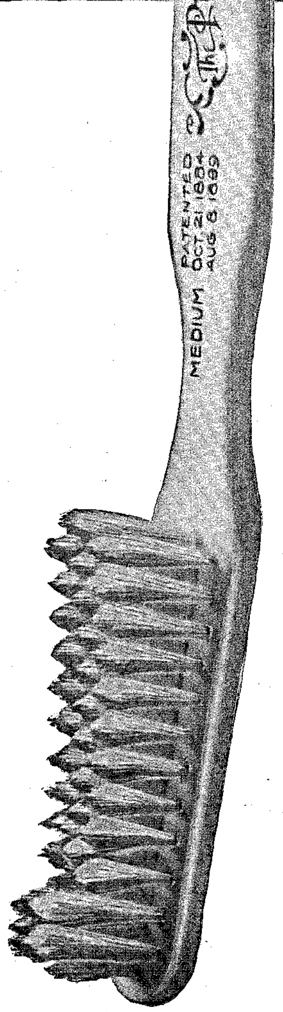
FLEXIBLE HANDLE
Pro-phy-lac-tic Special
FLORENCE MFG. CO.
Pro-phy-lac-tic
DE LUXE
FLORENCE MFG. CO.

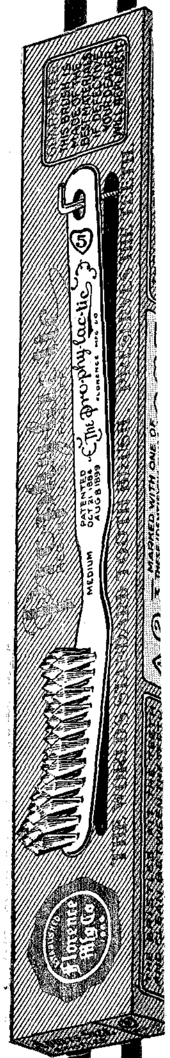

The Pro-phy-lac-tic
FLORENCE MFG. CO.
PATENTED OCT. 21, 1884 AUG. 8, 1899
MEDIUM

To Clean the Teeth as They Should Be Cleaned, Use the

Pro-phy-lac-tic

TOOTH BRUSH

Absolutely Guaranteed


5
The Pro-phy-lac-tic
PATENTED
MEDIUM
Florence Mfg. Co.

There is but one "Pro-phy-lac-tic" Tooth Brush, but it is made with three kinds of handles. All three styles have the "Pro-phy-lac-tic" features: Graduated and serrated bristle tufts trimmed to clean between the teeth. Curved handle, tapered head, hole in handle and hook to hang it up by; identification symbols on handles to prevent your using another's brush.

"Pro-phy-lac-tic" The original rigid handle, preferred by thousands of users. Three sizes and three bristle textures. Adult's 35c; youth's and child's 25c.

"Pro-phy-lac-tic Special" Handle is of white resilient material which bends as the brush is used. Most users, especially those with sensitive gums, are satisfied with no other after once using it. Three sizes and three bristle textures. Adults 35c; youth's and child's 25c.

"Pro-phy-lac-tic De Luxe" Delicately colored transparent flexible handles — emerald, topaz or ruby, as desired. Your "De Luxe" Pro-phy-lac-tic is readily identified by the color of the handle. Adult's size only. Price 40c.

AVOID IMITATIONS

Be sure to ask for the "Pro-phy-lac-tic" Tooth Brush and see that you get it in its yellow box, which insures cleanliness and freedom from others' handling. *Write for free book, "Tooth Truths."* Any brush described sent postpaid by us on receipt of price, if your dealer will not supply you.

Florence Manufacturing Co., 14 Pine Street
Florence, Mass., U. S. A.

Sole Makers of PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC Tooth, Hair and Hand Brushes

UNIQUE AND INSTRUCTIVE PICTURE PUZZLE FOR 6c

Send us your name and address, enclose 6c. to pay for packing and mailing, and we'll send you an interesting picture puzzle, **"Uncle Sam in the Pacific."** Library slip packed with each Pro-phy-lac-tic.

A C Killham
1245 Wash av
#10